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THE FORUM

Vol 19, No. 4

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THE FORUM.

Volume XIX.

JANUARY, 1906.

Number 4

Down Hill

Heigh ho !

Ah, do you know

Whither our flashing feet shall go ?

Hoofs have you, and the hairy thigh,

And a little brown wisp of a nymph am I.

Down the forest, flickering by

Low and high :

Sing and cry

Heigh ho !

Who ever could know

Whither our bold brown feet shall go ?

Hoofs bite well on the moss green stone;

Small toes cling to the roots out-thrown;

Quick hands catch at the light leaves blown

Low and high.

Sing and cry

Heigh ho !

Why should we know

Whither our following feet shall go ?

Slim tree bends like an Indian's bow;

Brown bog curdles and creeps; heigh ho !

Leaf and petal and sun shape blow

Low and high.

Sing and cry

Heigh ho !

Never to know

Save that the hoofs and the brown feet go

Under the close bough's blue-patched roof;

Down the mountain, putting to proof

Little brown foot and lean brown hoof—

Low and high—

Sing and cry

Heigh ho !

Never to know—

Only to go and go and go!

Heigh ho !

—*Smith Monthly*

Bishop E. B. Kephart

Bishop Ezekiel B. Kephart was the second son of Henry Kephart, jr., and Sarah Goss and was the fifth child of a family of thirteen children. He was born in Decatur township, Clearfield County, on November 6, 1834. His father was a preacher in the church of the United Brethren Church and Bishop Kephart spent his boyhood days on a newly cleared farm on the western slope of the Allegheny Mountains. He began to go to school at the age of seven and took advantage of the rather primitive school facilities of those days. He also thoroughly read his father's scanty library which contained but few books. As a young man he was very careful in his choice of associates and always chose the pure and good in preference to the profane.

He was converted in the fall of 1851 at the age of seventeen in the old Bradford meeting house near Woodland, Clearfield County and joined the United Brethren Church. Thus began a Christian experience which was to develop into one of the purest and greatest that our church has ever known. He early received complete assurance of a call to the Christian ministry and although discouraged by some of his friends, he answered the call and bent all his efforts towards the education necessary for the training for the ministry.

In the winter of 1855 the future bishop went to public school and studied the ordinary branches under a competent teacher. In 1856 he entered Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, where he was a student for a short time. He was forced to leave this institution because of a lack of money to carry on his studies. In April 1857, after teaching for a while, he entered Mount Pleasant College in the State. When that College was united with Otterbein University at Westerville, Ohio, with other students he entered that institution. His finances being exhausted he left college and entered the active ministry and was stationed at various points in the West for five years. Then he returned to Otterbein University and graduated in the scientific course January 4, 1865. In 1870 he completed the classical course at the same institution.

Following his graduation in 1865, he spent one year as principal of Michigan Collegiate Institute at Leoni, Mich., two years as pastor in Allegheny Conference and in August 1869 he was elected president of


Western College, Toledo, Iowa where he served for thirteen years. He was a very successful college president and when he left the college it was free from debt he having cancelled a large indebtedness. While in Iowa he served four years in the State Senate of Iowa. While in the senate he helped to revise the entire code of Iowa. The present school law of that state was mainly shaped by him. He was a Republican and although a promising political future was before him he refused to serve any longer at the end of four years in the Senate, preferring the work of the ministry to that of politics.

On May 19, 1881 at a general conference held at Lisbon, Iowa, he was elected Bishop, being assigned to the Southwest. He served in this capacity until the last general conference held at Topeka, Kansas, in 1905 when he declined to be re-elected. He was elected Bishop emeritus and has since spent the most of his time in Annville, where he has resided with his son-in-law, Prof. L. F. John on College Avenue. He died at Indianapolis Wednesday, January 24.

He is survived by his widow who was Miss Susan J. Trefts and whom he married in 1860, also by two daughters, Mrs. L. F. John and Mrs. H. U. Roop.

Bishop Kephart was widely known throughout the United Brethren Church. He traveled widely and in his trips abroad was an observant tourist. He was an extensive writer upon religious and educational topics. His kindly disposition and attractive and inspiring personality caused him to be universally loved and respected.

Remunerative Employment of Students

O THE prospective but impecunious student entering college the most vital problem before him is that of meeting his financial obligations. He may be gifted with the very best intellect possible, and yet if ready money is not in sight, or the prospect for earning a part of his expenses is vague, the problems become indeed perplexing. But, judging from past records of students who have worked their way through college, no energetic student needs to be alarmed. For what students have accomplished in the past can be repeated.

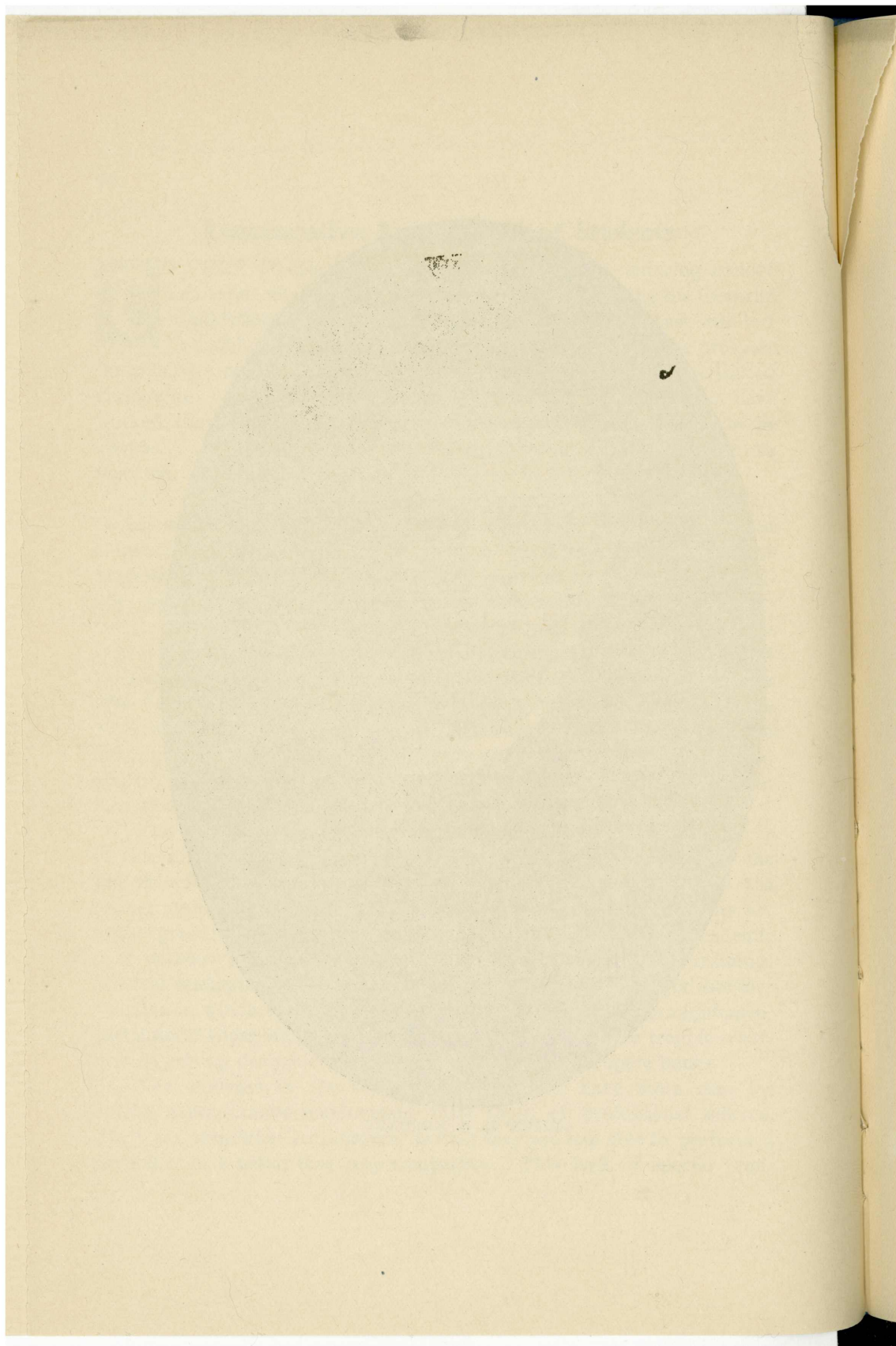
All the large universities are located in the larger cities. This readily opens the way to secure employment. Experience indicates that a student can find employment, sooner or later, at any task for which he possesses marked ability. Some of the positions filled are waiter, bell-boy, janitor, driver, clerk, stenographer, book-keeper, agent, launderer, tutor, teacher, reporter, etc. The unskilled, the inadaptable, the indolent, will have a more difficult time of it, and they must content themselves with the less remunerative forms of employment. Students who desire something that will not suggest the menial, students who wish for something above the ordinary, are apt to find the problem too difficult to be solved. On the other hand, the student who has latent ability, awaiting only the time to be tested, will soon have his peculiar powers developed in the ceaseless struggle for success.

The amount of outside work that may be taken up varies greatly as to the nature of his studies and also as to his own capacity. In the professional schools of medicine and applied science, especially the former, the situation is rather discouraging. Faculty and students are quite agreed that employment cannot be undertaken during the academic year without serious detriment to the students' professional training. Medical students have the advantage, however, of a longer summer vacation in which to earn money. In architecture, good draughtsmen, particularly those who have had office experience, have no trouble whatever in getting desirable positions during vacation and spare hours.

The students in the collegiate departments have more time for outside remunerative employment than those of professional schools. They are somewhat less mature, so that they are less able to perform a particular task better than any competitor. This lack of special profi-



BISHOP E. B. KEPHART



ciency results in lower earnings. A well qualified student can, however, earn the equivalent of his tuition.

In law schools the case is quite different. Practically all the men are college graduates, and many of them have been actively engaged in teaching or business. This experience in practical affairs makes them more adaptable, efficient and reliable. The students in the non-professional graduate department earn more money than those in any other department, because they are more mature, more experienced, and generally more skilled in some particular subject.

Let us look now for a moment at the standing of the student who works during his spare hours with his more favored fellow who does not need to earn his way. It has been shown that the general average standing of the employed student is somewhat higher than that of others. The higher average of the working students is due more to their earnestness of purpose than to superior ability. These students doubtless find that owing to the fact that they have less time within which to do their studying, they must apply themselves more intensely to their academic work. In other words, the higher marks may represent harder intellectual work, not necessarily stronger intellectuality.

The mere presence of these more responsible students is a valuable element to balance the irresponsible. The wholesomeness of their spirit, the regularity of their conduct, the high standing of their scholarship, are valuable assets of the college. The training in practical affairs is doubly important, first while at college and then again after graduation. In other words, these young men of energy have a double right to succeed in the struggle.

E. E. S. '06.



My True Love Hath My Heart

My true love hath my heart, and I have his,
By just exchange one for the other given ;
I hold his dear, and mine he cannot miss ;
There never was a better bargain driven ;
My true love hath my heart, and I have his.
—*Sir Philip Sydney.*

None But the Brave Deserve the Fair



THE STORE-BOX philosopher occupied his usual place in front of the glowing fire at Kelley's corner store. Round him were gathered that miscellaneous group of kindred spirits which belong as much to a country store of a wintry evening as the goods on the counter. You have all met with scenes just like it; the proprietor with his beaming face leaning over the counter having little to say as a rule, but ever ready to take in the nickels and dimes as good-fellowship grows, and the men round the fire indulge in oranges or other things. The over-grown farmer's boy teasing or playing some trick on some younger fellow; the farmer discussing the probability of good crops with his neighbor; and the cattle-dealer trying to explain why the price of shoats will be higher in the spring. In short it is what among the ladies would be called a five o'clock tea, only the gossip, if it may be called that, is purely masculine.

On this particular evening at the corner store, the conversation had been interrupted by the entrance of a customer in a whirry of snow, but Theo. Dunmore, drubbed the Philosopher by his fellows, directly resumed:

"As I was a-saying, gentlemen, this courtin' business comes mighty hard for many a young feller. There be fellers what couldn't no more get any of yer fine phrases round their thoughts than yer could set fire to that paper by sticking it in water. Of course then there is others to whom it comes as easy as swallering a raw egg whole. The words just slips out as easy as the egg slips down."

"Now I haint got anything against the feller that can clothe what he wants to say in nice words, if he means what he says; but things has come to such a pass now-a-days, that the woman what has got any balance in her is mighty shy of the feller with a silver tongue and honeyed words. Seems as though he had had a good bit of experience in the business and might be just sort of experimenting on her. Of course if a feller knows a girl and wants to jolly her and tell her how purty she is and all that, why sartin thats all right. They both knows how to take it. But when it comes to the real serious business of courtin', the fellow with the honest heart and good head in him, who tells the girl just what he believes about her, even though it comes out halting and stammering

like, is a-going to have more of a show with the girl of sense than any of them dandified fellers with all their glib and polished words."

"Now ain't that so, Andy? You shure oughter know something about it. Why sure. I tell yer, fellers, what a girl wants in the man she marries, is character. He has got ter be worthy of her, and has ter appeal to her inner nature sorter. And then there's one more thing a man's got ter be when he goes about this yer courtin' business, and that is a hero. Not as he has ter be one in the way we oftenest look at it, of risking life to save some one. But he's got ter be a man what dares ter have convictions and courage enough to let people know he's got em. And that brings me ter the story I set about telling yer. Sort of reminds me of what that poet feller said about none but the brave deserving ter get the fair. Remember about that Andy? And Jake you was there too time I was a-reading that poem."

"Guess none of youse fellows remember anything about Bill Allen? Well he came down to these parts to fire for the L. B. and Q. R. R. and put up at Widow Turner's down in Quincy. Bill was considered the stiddest of any man on the road, but for a rail-road man, he was the quietest feller you ever saw. Kept shy of the girls too. Why I believe the pore feller blushed if he saw a girl a square away. But somehow the fellows on the line come ter know that he thought a good deal of May Patton, the squire's daughter, though he spoke to her very seldom. And I guess May come ter know it too. Girls heve a way of finding out yer know, without bein told. Course she never let on to any one except once when her father urged her real hard about marrying that Ames fellow what was superintendent of this division that time, and whose father was Gen'l. Manager of the road. Some folks said that was the only reason he was superintendent. That time she spoke up and told her father what a fine manly fellow Allen was compared with Ames. Anyhow she always treated Bill fine and was in every way worthy of his admiration. Purty? Well you bet. And she weren't only purty but good and true as well. Sort of a wholesouled girl, always trying to do something to make others happy. Ames woud often come up from the city on Saturday evenings but the more she saw of him the more she learned to despise his weakness of character. Well all this time Bill admired May more and more, though he was such a modest sensitive fellow, that he could not bring himself to ask such a beautiful, accomplished girl to be his wife. He was liked by his fellows though he would not join them in

their drinking and gambling. Well one Saturday evening Ames found himself some thirty miles from Quincy with no means of getting there until late in the evening except by freight No. 36 on which Bill fired. When the freight came along it had to lay over for some time at the place, and Ames asked the crew into caboose for some drinks and a game of cards. Well, Bill he made it a rule as I said never to drink, and of course would have none of it. Then Ames up and called Bill a coward, and the fellows told me afterwards, Bill got such a look into his face that they got erfraid of him. But he turned on his heel and went to the engine. When the engineer came out he was mighty near full, but Bill never said a word. At Burndale Tower they stopped for orders which the engineer read with a drunken hiccough and stuck into his pocket. Well, the first sign that Billy gets of anything going wrong was the onusual rockin' of the engine, and looking up he was horrified to see the engineer in a drunken sleep. Well it didn't take Billy long to get inter the right-hand side and shove that throttle in a notch or two. Then he read the orders and was struck most plumb dumb. When he saw that they was to wait for a special at Siding 8 three miles back. Well there wasn't moren ten minutes before the special was due at the Siding but Billy he backed her up and got her on just as the other train whizzed by. There was one brakeman helped him and they two took the train to the end of the run. Ames the superintendent and the rest of the crew was all dead drunk, and was all discharged, and Ames lost his job, though he was the manager's son. Well Billy was put in the offices of the company and rose rapidly. But, Gosh, yer should have seen the change in that fellow. His step was firmer and he felt that he could hold his head up with the best on 'em. He didn't come to Quincy till about nine months after that when he had become chief train despatcher at the terminal. Almost the first thing he done was ter go an see May. She came to the door herself and—it isn't given ter know everything, fellers—but when she came out from the embrace of Billy's big arms, she laughed gentle like and said, 'But don't yer know Billy dear what that there poet says, about none but ther brave deserving ther fair.''' But its gettin' late, fellers, and I think we'd better be a-trotting.

James Fenimore Cooper

UP UNTIL the year 1320 American literature consisted of the work of Charles Brockden Brown and Irving's "Sketch Book." Apart from these works, what had appeared before was so obviously imitative as to express only a sense on the part of our numerous authors that they ought to copy the eminent authors of England. In the year 1820 appeared the work of a new novelist, soon to attain not only a permanent reputation in America, but also European recognition more general than Irving's, if not so critically admiring.

James Fenimore Cooper was born in Burlington, New Jersey, but when still a mere boy he moved with his parents to the State of New York to a small village afterwards called Cooperstown. This village stands on the southeastern shore of Lake Otsego, just at the point where the Susquehanna pours out from it on its long journey to the Chesapeake Bay. It was here that Cooper passed his childhood days, where lake, forest and stream unite to form a most beautiful scenery, quiet but picturesque. The place, or rather the country surrounding the little village, was so wild that one does not go far out the way when he calls it primeval.

Cooper came from very good stock; on his father's side he was of Quaker descent, and on his mother's side of Swedish descent. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Fenimore, and it is from this that Cooper takes his full name.

As Cooper spent his boyhood in the wilderness, just at the time when the first wave of civilization was beginning to break against the surrounding hills, it is no wonder that everything that he saw and heard was of just such a nature as to make deep and lasting impressions on the boy's mind. He grew up amidst these most charming surroundings, left home, led a varied life, and at last married and settled down in New York City. It was while he was living in New York City that he read some English novel which was temporarily fashionable but has long been forgotten. This novel seemed to enkindle within him a love for reading, and still further he was stirred by the notion that he could write a better novel than the one he had just read. He made the attempt and produced a story now almost as forgotten as the one he read, and gave it the title "Precaution."

This story, which was published in 1820, was a tale of fashionable life in England, of which Cooper knew very little at the time of its writing. It had considerable success, being taken for the work of some English woman of fashion.

There is one thing which seems very peculiar in Cooper, and that is that he did not write anything worth speaking of until he had passed the age of thirty. We see by a careful study of American literature that most of our prominent writers began to write at a very early age. Cooper died at sixty-two years of age, so it takes but a glance to see that he did a great deal of hard labor during the last thirty years of his life. In a biography written by Prof. Lounsbury we find seventy books to his credit, a great number considering the time he had to do the work. We can see from such a statement that his books were all written very hastily. Quite a number of his books deal with matters of fact. One thing is sure—he lacked tact as a writer; for he wrote books both about America and England in which, when discussing either country, he seemed chiefly animated by a desire to emphasize those truths which would be least welcome to the people concerned.

All the works of Cooper which might have had a tendency to arouse a hatred in his readers towards him were written after the death of Sir Walter Scott. Between the years 1820 and 1832 he wrote about ten novels which have maintained their positions in literature. These ten novels have attained world-wide reputation, and have been translated from the English, in which they were written, not only into the French but into other European languages, in all of which they gained a great reputation as well as much popularity. When we look at the great number of Cooper's books and take into account their bulk, we cannot help thinking that he wrote with great haste and was by all means more than a little careless. Indeed we are safe in saying that the number and bulk of his books are sufficient proof that he was careless in his writing, and the reading of several of his books will still bear more evidence of this fact. From a careful study of his biography we learn that he had very little literary training and, as I stated before, he had little more tact, if any, in the matter of style than he displayed in his personal relations with people who did not enjoy his respect.

In a careful study of his works one finds his English to be very often heavy, ponderous and, at times, even clumsy. Now, this being the case, it must surely follow that his style could not be the most charming. We

very often find Cooper's style to be such that it could hardly be altered without bettering it to a very great degree.

In some of the translations of Cooper's works into other languages, more especially the French, the form is made much more agreeable and more readable than in Cooper's own style. His work was very irregular, and to have this pointed out more clearly we have only to compare some of his novels with the works of Hawthorne. In this respect, as to regularity, he was far inferior to Hawthorne. In reading his books we sometimes find whole paragraphs expanded to great lengths, when he really could have expressed the same meaning in a single clause, and even wished to do so. Again, while reading on, we find paragraphs in which words just seem to be thrown away. In these respects his style is far below that of Hawthorne. But, be this as it may, we cannot say that his works are not worth reading, for they are. We know that Cooper was contemporaneous with Scott, and was even called the American Scott, but we would not dare to attempt to compare Cooper with Scott, only on the grounds of popularity, for this would be only to belittle him.

It was near the close of the year 1821 when the book that assured him great success appeared. This was "The Spy." "The Spy" is an historical novel dealing with the American Revolution; it is often conventional, but at the same time set in a vivid background, for Cooper actually lived in the country where he laid his scenes. In this book we find him sincerely endeavoring not only to revive the fading past but to do full justice to both sides in the great conflict which disunited the English speaking races. The chief reason that Cooper is able to hold the attention of his reader in "The Spy" is simply this—he seems to know his characters or the type of men he is describing personally and also the scenes in which the story was laid. We find in the novel traces of grace of art, but they are at long intervals, and in all his works we cannot find grace of art adorning a complete volume. It seems to me that his great success as a novelist, and more especially his success with "The Spy" (for it is to this work that I have paid particular attention), is due wholly to his great force of creation and vigor of description. These two qualities we find standing out prominently in "The Spy," and especially that of description, but they are not adorned with skill of art; yet we have no right to question their value even when crudely set forth as Cooper does in his novels. We find throughout "The Spy"

that the characters and the incidents related to the characters are all of a rough and venturesome kind, but for this reason it is that he is able to hold the attention of his readers and all the time makes them eager to know what comes next.

In speaking of description in Cooper's works, especially in his "Spy," we find it running through nearly every chapter in the book. We cannot compare it with the description found in the romances of Hawthorne or in the works of George Eliot, for a novel by Cooper appears almost a childish performance when placed beside a novel by George Eliot or a romance by Hawthorne. In the early chapters of "The Spy," where he describes the storm and the several houses at which Harvey Birch stopped before he came to the home of the Whartons, and the description of the way in which he was received, surely only a great writer is capable of this.

We see also as we read in his books his uncontrollable temper, which at times was truly nothing less than ferocious; and sometimes he would allow his temper to lead him in the choice of themes and treatment of plots. One thing which puts his "Spy" as well as all his best works on a high plane is the fact that purity prevails through the whole book. There is no person who has read any of Cooper's works who would hesitate for one moment to put any of them into the hands of any child. He is what we might call a national writer, and to have the children read his works is to have them inspired within them a love for their country and especially a love for a wild and adventuresome life.

Coming now to the study of the characters in "The Spy" we have first the chief character, that of Harvey Birch. In Harvey Birch we have brought before us a manly, individual American character. We are safe in saying that Harvey Birch is still one of the best known characters in fiction, and he has more than once been applauded on the stage. The fact that we feel when we read "The Spy" that it is General Washington and no other with whom Harvey Birch has his memorable interview adds beyond a doubt to the charm and power of the book. We can say that his plots are all trivially conventional, and all the characters concerned are not particularly like anything recorded in American history. We can hardly find any signs of life to his characters. Here is the greatest fault in Cooper with regard to character study; he could not undertake with the slightest confidence of success the delineation of women or children. We have only to look at the characters of

Sarah Frances and Miss Peyton to learn this. If he could have drawn a character like Becky Sharp he would have gained a much greater reputation and a wider popularity, but what he lacked in character drawing he made up in his plots, which were truly put together with the greatest skill. The characters which he could develop best seemed to be those belonging to the ordinary class of cultured men. But even when trying to portray this class of people his touch was not the best. Lowell's comment on his characters in *The Table for Critics* is not at all unfair. After declaring Natty Bumpo vital enough to be named in the same breath with Parson Adams, and doing surprisingly scant justice to Long Tom Coffin, proceeds thus ;

Don't suppose I would underrate Cooper's abilities.
If I thought you'd do that, I should feel very ill at ease ;
The men who have given to our character life
And objective existence, are not very rife ;
You may number them all, both prose writers and singers,
Without overrunning the bounds of your fingers ;
And Natty won't go to oblivion quicker
Than Adams the Parson or Primrose the Vicar.

Here we see that Lowell has said that Cooper has drawn us but one new character, yet by doing this we can't help saying that he has done something for literature.

We cannot say that Cooper originated a movement in fiction, but one thing we can say without any contradiction, and that is he enlarged a movement in two important directions. The romance of the forest and prairie and the romance of the sea are his creations, and no one before or since Cooper has done them so well. When he is at his best as a novelist he has no trouble at all in holding the imaginations of his readers, no matter whether they be boys or gray-haired men.

Coming next to the element of humor in his novels we have little if anything good to say. His humor in most of his books is very grim and would have saved him a great many mistakes if he had left this element out. The humor of some of the characters seems unfortunately lacking in his own character, and for this reason he made little success along this line. One can see slight touches of humor in "The Spy" where the old negro slave Cæsar is introduced. One place, for instance, where the old peddler comes to the Wharton homestead, and on opening his pack old Cæsar sets himself to work immediately to select a piece of calico for his wife Dinah's dress. He selected a piece in which were found the gaudy colors yellow and red, and one can easily imagine the

contrast on the black background. There are many touches of humor throughout the whole book in which the old negro almost always figures most prominently. But, as I have said before, his humor is grim, because it is really lacking in his own character; and if this element is lacking in the writer's character it is a very difficult thing to impart it to his characters.

In 1826 Cooper wrote "The Last of the Mohicans," considered by many people his best work, and if not the best, one thing is sure—it is the most popular of all his romances. If we were to look at this book merely as a story of thrilling adventures it would be worthy of high praise, but it is much more than this. When we read this we cannot help being interested and having our imaginations developed, for we find movement throughout the book, and we also find it abounding in the poetry of the forest which is embodied in the great old hunter, Hawkeye. This book is one in which the interest not only never halts, but never sinks. One great fault with the book is that the movement is entirely too rapid, not enough time is given between the occurring events. But we cannot criticise this work too harshly, for it will not all pass into insignificance when we compare it with the great amount of power displayed.

As to the characters, Natty Bumpo is the leading one in the book and, as I stated before, is the only living character in any of the books. Most of the minor characters in this book do not attract special mention. There is, however, a character which holds our attention next to Natty, and that is Leather Stocking, who seems to have a character that, as we go through the book, seems to be developing and gains our respect. Two other characters which attract our attention are Uncas and Chingachcook, who have gained Natty's friendship, and to most readers they are worthy of it.

The element of humor in this book, as in "The Spy," is *grim*, and for the same reason as given before—it was not embodied in the character of the writer. We find in "The Last of the Mohicans" fine touches of description, and one most beautiful is the place where he describes the lake. His description of forest and country are very beautiful.

We find by taking a glance over his works very many places for criticism, yet with all his faults of character and art he remains a very great man and writer. Someone has said that Cooper with a hundred faults possessed the surpassing power due to a large literary creator in a field which he found and made his own. And one might say that as a large creative genius he is probably without a rival among American

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Editorial.

The death of Bishop Kephart has entailed a loss upon Lebanon Valley College that is irreparable. His venerable figure was familiar about the campus and college buildings and upon the streets of Annville. He was always a prominent figure at Commencement and other occasions so that every where we will always miss his kindly presence.

His lectures, sermons and chapel talks never failed to be interesting, helpful and inspiring and as one of the educational forces of the college his loss cannot be adequately estimated.

But while we miss him as churchman and educator yet it is as personal friend that we feel his loss the most. Every student at Lebanon Valley College loved and respected Bishop Kephart. He always had a kind word and a pleasant smile for each one of us and no one ever went to him for help or sympathy and was turned away. By his great

personality and helpful life he has won a place in the heart of our student world which will be hard to replace.

His life has been an inspiration to many students at Lebanon Valley College for no one who ever came into contact with him could help feeling something of the inspiration of his life. His death came as a shock to us all and his loss is felt keenly by everybody. Lebanon Valley College loses in the death of Bishop Kephart one of its greatest forces and influences.

* * *

The two foot ball rules committees have at last been united, and the outlook for football is becoming very hopeful. The college world is anxiously waiting to hear the fate of foot ball. The committee now working as a whole leaves nothing to be desired in regard to expert knowledge of the game, for those who now have the fate of foot ball within their grasp are men who thoroughly know the game and are men who can be trusted to conscientiously remedy any defects that the game now has.

But, after all, will the men, coming as they do from the large colleges and universities, so change the game that the small college will benefit as well as the university? Would it not be wise for the smaller colleges to study the game in regard to its adaptation to schools of the grade of our own? It can not be questioned that colleges of our rank only can support a good foot ball team with difficulty. We are taxed beyond our resources to send out a team which is worthy of our college.

Considering these things, let us fairly ask ourselves this question—Does foot ball pay in the small college? In our own school it does not pay financially, for every year the athletic committee must meet a deficit more or less large. There is no doubt but that it requires more energy to support a team than a small college, such as ours, can justly expend, for other sports suffer accordingly. It is a question whether as a college advertisement it is worth all that it is claimed to be, for many claim that few students have come to our school through the influence foot ball exerts. Considering these things, is foot ball worth the energy thrown into it? Is it worth while?

We must admit that there are peculiar, local conditions affecting foot ball at our own school. The foot ball standard that we must uphold is

far higher than that upheld by colleges of our own rank in many other localities. There are a number of higher institutions in this state whose large student body supports very strong teams, teams which play regularly the strongest university teams. These teams we in turn play and we are expected to make at least a fair showing against them. Every other college of our rank plays these large colleges in our vicinity, and if we wish to have any athletic prestige we must do likewise. This compels us to have a very strong team, taxes our resources and proves a strong strain upon our athletic energy. If we would only play colleges of our own rank this would not be true. This is a problem which must be met sooner or later by every college of our rank in this locality.

Let us hope that the game as it will be altered will be more adapted to the limited resources of the small college. As a game we are loath to see foot ball go, since it has endeared itself to the heart of the student world ; but as the game is now played sometime, sooner or later, we would have to face a crisis and would have to drop this sport, from sheer necessity, from our college sports. Let us hope for only the best results from the present wave of reform in foot ball.



Alumni Notes

J. Walter Esbenshade has been elected to the chair of mathematics in Campbell College, Holton, Kansas.

Rev. C. B. Wingerd, '97, has accepted a call to the Conewago Presbyterian church of Hunterstown, Adams county, Pa.

Rev. Henry A. Sechrist has been selected as the soliciting secretary for the Church Erection Society of the United Brethren Church.

Mr. John D. Stehman and wife, both of the class of 1899, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Kreider. Mr. Stehman is the Y. M. C. A. secretary at Bennington, Vt.

Among the visitors at College during the last month we noticed the following; S. D. Faust, '89, professor of church history in the U. B. Seminary at Dayton, Ohio; Prof. H. H. Baish, '01, an instructor in the high school at Altoona; Rev. S. C. Enck, '91, of Columbia; Dr. Harry B. Roop, '92, of Columbia; T. B. Beatty, '04; P. E. Matthias and R. L. Engle, both of Yale Divinity School.



College Notes

Rev. Dr. Zuck addressed the students' prayer meeting on January 9.

Prof B. F. Daugherty gave a series of talks in chapel during the week of January 15.

The Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. gave their term reception for new students on January 6. A very pleasant evening was spent by all.

Mr. William H. Ulrich, acting president of the College, addressed the students on January 4. He asked the assistance of the students in carrying on the usual and necessary work of the College and assured them better boarding in the near future.

The Clonian Literary Society gave a penny social in the old Y. M. C. A. room on January 13 from 7:30 to 10 P. M. One penny was charged for admission, for receiving or posting a letter at the post office, to have your fortune told, and so forth. Candies and cakes were also sold.

A number of students took advantage of the first snow fall and enjoyed an evening of coasting on January 10.

The members of the basket ball team spent Sunday morning, Jan. 14, in going over the Gettysburg Battlefield.

The Academy boys were forced to take rooms in the men's dormitory temporarily because of the inability to heat the Academy building.

At a recent meeting of the Junior Class it was decided to dedicate the 1907 Bizarre to the Hon. W. H. Ulrich, of Hummelstown, president of the Board of Trustees and acting president of the College.

Ten new men won the Varsity letters this fall in foot ball—Wilder, Dempwolf, Carner, Herrman, Brewer, Appenzellar, Collins, Ludwig, Pauxtis and Kauffmann. There is a movement on foot to make the standard higher, that is to require men to play in more games in order to win their letters.

Prof. C. A. Jackson, of York high school, a former student of chemistry at Lebanon Valley, will have the degree of Master of Science conferred upon him by his alma mater, Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., in recognition of his original work in calorimetry. It is for the invention of a new method and special apparatus for the ascertaining of the specific heat of substances that Prof. Jackson's work will be recognized.

The Funeral of Bishop Kephart

The funeral services of the late Bishop Kephart were held in the Auditorium of the Conservatory of Music Sunday afternoon, January 28.

The body of the Bishop lay in state in the conservatory from 12.30 to 2 o'clock and during this time there was a steady stream of friends passing by his bier. The Bishop was universally beloved by the people of Annville and by the students. Accordingly many took this opportunity to look for the last time upon the venerable features of the late Bishop.

At the home of the late Bishop private funeral services were held under the charge of Dr. Lewis Bookwalter, president of Otterbein University. A quintet sang "Asleep in Jesus." Dr. W. R. Funk of Dayton, Ohio, read the Scripture, and Dr. Bookwalter offered prayer. Only the members of the family and immediate friends were present.

At two o'clock the Auditorium of the Conservatory was completely filled and many were unable to gain admission. Rev. W. J. Zuck, pastor of the United Brethren Church at Annville had charge of the services. After an organ voluntary a quintet sang Foster's "The Souls of the Righteous." Rev. H. S. Gabel then gave a biographical sketch of the late Bishop. The Scripture was read by Rev. A. R. Ayers, of York, and Rev. C. I. B. Brane, D.D., of Lebanon, offered prayer.

Dr. G. A. Funkhouser of the U. B. Theological Seminary at Dayton, O., preached the sermon, taking as texts, St. John 14:40 and Rev. 23:3-4. He was followed by Dr. Daniel Eberly, of Hanover, who spoke on "The Labors of a Devoted Life." Dr. Bookwalter then spoke of Bishop Kephart as a student and scholar, and Dr. W. R. Funk spoke of his literary attainments. Resolutions from the U. B. Seminary and telegrams from Bishop Matthews and Bishop Castle were then read and the services were closed.

Many clergymen of the United Brethren Church attended the services. The honorary pall bearers were: Prof. J. E. Lehman, Annville; Rev. C. I. B. Brane, D.D., Lebanon; Rev. J. B. Hutchinson, Waynesboro; Rev. D. S. Longenecker, Lebanon; Rev. H. S. Gabel, Dayton, O.; Rev. C. T. Stearn, York; Rev. J. P. Anchony, Keedysville, Md.; Rev. D. D. Lowery, Harrisburg; Rev. W. H. Washinger, Chambersburg; Rev. J. W. Kiracofe, Frederick, Md.; Rev. A. M. Evers, Hagerstown, Md.; Rev. J. W. Grimm, York; Rev. M. J. Mumma, Schuylkill Haven; Rev. A. R. Myers, Steelton; Rev. W. J. Houck, Washington, D. C.; Rev. J. Runk, Lebanon; Rev. J. T. Shaeffer, Philadelphia; Rev. D. S. Eshleman, Middletown; and Rev. A. R. Ayers, York.

The active pall bearers were: Rev. I. H. Albright, Reading; Rev. H. B. Spayd, Allentown; Rev. E. S. Bowman, Harrisburg; Rev. R. R. Rhoads, York; Rev. Joseph Daugherty, York; Rev. A. A. Long, Shamokin; Rev. G. D. Gossard, Baltimore; and Rev. E. C. Enck, Columbia.

The floral tributes were very beautiful and came from various places and from various societies of which the Bishop was a member.

The body was interred in Mt. Annville Cemetery. Dr. G. A. Funkhouser read the burial service and Rev. D. D. Lowery offered prayer. Memorial services were held in the Annville United Brethren Church in the evening. Rev. W. J. Zuck, the pastor, Dr. Funkhouser, Dr. Funk, Dr. Eberly and Dr. Bookwalter were the speakers.

Personals

Warren Stehman, '09, spent a week at home the beginning of the month on account of illness.

Prof. Schlichter, Max Snyder and Park Esbenshade attended the play "Phedre" at Philadelphia, given by the Sarah Bernhardt company.

The Junior Class has lost from their membership A. Keller Waltz, from Chewsville, Md.

Mrs. Fred Light, of the class of 1904, and Catherine Gensemer, of Cushing Academy, were recent visitors at the College.

Messrs. A. J. Jones and A. Shelley, students at Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana, former members of the Lebanon Valley foot ball team, spent January 4 and 5 visiting their many friends.

Resolutions

WHEREAS, it hath pleased God in his wisdom to call unto Himself our beloved Bishop Ezekiel B. Kephart, and

WHEREAS, The Philokosmian Literary Society has lost by his death a sincere friend, a willing helper, and a fatherly counselor, be it

Resolved, That while we bow to the will of an all merciful Father, we do deeply deplore the death of our good bishop, and that we realize in his death the loss of one who has ever been our friend

Resolved, That we unite in tendering our sincere sympathy and condolence to the family and friends who mourn his death

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed on the minutes of our society, that copies be published in the College FORUM and The Annville Journal, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

Signed,

MERLE M. HOOVER,

M. O. BILLOW,

Committee.

Basket Ball

Since the opening of the winter term the basket ball team played three games at the following places : On January 6 they were defeated

by the Middletown A. A., the score being 33-7. Our boys were handicapped by the slipperiness of the floor, and when once they started they did not stop until they struck the opposite side. The line-up :

L. V. C.

Knauss	forward	Deckard
Collins (Oldham)	forward	Rewalt
Hall	centre	Hatz
Oldham (Collins)	guard	Stehman
Maxwell (Capt.)	guard	Hoffman

Two games were played January 12 and 13 at Shippensburg and at Gettysburg. Both games were lost by scores of 34-13 and 51-13. Besides overcoming the disadvantage of playing on a strange floor they were also unfortunate in not being in their best form. Although they practice hard every day in the Town Hall, yet they are unable to secure proper practice because of the smallness of the Hall. Better results will only be obtained by the construction of a gymnasium, not only for our athletic teams but for the physical development of the entire student body as well.

The Lebanon Valley College five defeated the Schuylkill Seminary basket ball team in the town hall on Jan. 20 by a score of 16-10. The game was fast and exciting from start to finish, both teams playing a good game. Referee Appenzellar called the game promptly at 7 o'clock, and shortly after they started, Knauss threw goal for L. V. C. and from then on, our boys were in the lead by a narrow margin. The first half ended with the score standing at 12-4.

The second half was just as fast and exciting as the first, each team scoring six points. Bohler, a member of last years' team, played an excellent game for Schuylkill Seminary, and displayed great accuracy in goal shooting. Special mention cannot be given to any individual alone, as the whole team played together to win the game. The final score was 16-10. The line up :

L. V. C.

Knauss	forward	S. S. Brett
Wilder	forward	Parfit
Hall	centre	Bohler
Carnes	guard	Lobb
Maxwell	guard	Litlegow

Goals from field—Knauss 3; Carnes 2; Wilder 2; Maxwell 1; Bohler 1; Brett 1; Parfit 1. Goals from foul—Bohler 4. Time of halves—20 minutes. Referee—Appenzellar.

On January 27, the 'Varsity and Reserves played a practice game in preparation for future trips, the final score being 27-16. Ludwick played well for the Reserves while Wilder excelled for the 'Varsity.

Glee Club Concert

The Lebanon Valley Glee, Mandolin and Guitar Clubs gave their annual concert in the College chapel on January 16. The following was the program rendered :

Part I—The Chase (A. Giebel), Glee Club; Frangesa March, (DeCosta), Mandolin Club; Bendemeer's Stream (Moore), quartet; Darkies' Cradle Song (Wheeler), Glee Club; solo, Serenade (J. Oliver), J. K. Jackson; University Girl Waltzes (Tocaben), Mandolin Club; Absence (D. Buck), Glee Club.

Part II—Plantation Song (Parks), quartet; solo, Border Ballad (F. H. Cowen), A. R. Spessard; Yachting Glee (Culbertson), octette; Character Sketch (arranged), W. E. Hamilton and Eber Ludwick; Mrs. Cosy's Boarding House (J. C. Macy), Glee Club; College Life March (Frantzen), Mandolin Club; Alma Mater (arranged), Glee Club.

After the program, which pleased and delighted all, the girls of the College gave a reception to the Glee Club in the ladies' parlor, which was tastefully decorated with the College colors and green plants.

Souvenir programmes were also presented to each one present at the concert.

There has been quite a change both as to the program and the personnel of the club. The new members of the glee club are first tenors, Messrs. Clippinger, Hamilton, and Hartman; second tenors, Mr. Flook; first basses, Messrs. Herr, Mills and Weidler. The Mandolin and Guitar Club is also an innovation. The house was well filled and the program was a great success. One of the new features is the Yachting Glee by the octette in which the boys appear in yachting costumes. Another one, is an octette accompanied by the Mandolin Club in the College Life March.

After the program the hall girls gave a reception to the Glee Club in the Ladies' parlors which were tastefully decorated with green plants.

The Mandolin Club played during the evening. Everybody seemed to enjoy themselves and on leaving each member of the Club was presented with a tiny suit case,—tied with the college colors.



Exchange Notes.

We are glad to again receive among our exchanges *The Vassar Miscellany*. All of its departments are equally excellent and we wish that more of our exchanges would follow it.

The editorials and various departments of *The College Student* are interesting and very well written.

The addition of more literary material to *The College Times* would certainly improve this publication.

The Dickinsonian and *State Collegian* are both as bright and interesting as ever.

THINGS SAID

"What's a Lab quiz in Biology?"

—The thing had an ominous sound to me—

"Its really not bad—don't bother your head

"They take you apart in the office," she said,

"They ask you some simple questions you know,

Such as: 'Where do the pumaxillia grow' "

"They take you apart in the office," thought she,

"Now if the instructor disarticulates me

How can I articulate to show

That I know where the pumaxillia grow?"—Exchange

The Milton College Review is a very neat and interesting little paper.

The material in *The Anchor*, Hope College, is certainly very dry.

"Songs of the People" in the *College Folio*, Allentown, is well written. This paper is very dainty and attractive.

"The Friendship of Books" in the *Juniata Echo* is good.

"Oh the leanness of a Senior when he's lean
And the meanness of a Sophie when he's mean
But the leanness of the lean,
And the meanness of the mean
Can ne'er compare with the
Greenness of a Freshie when he's green.—Ex.

THE FORUM

The unattractive cover of *The Jeffersonian* is certainly not an index to the excellent material contained within.

We wish all our readers could see the excellent editorial in the *Delaware College Review* on "The Price of Notoriety." It expresses our sentiments exactly.

"Honor in Examinations" in *The Susquehanna* is very timely at this season of mid-year examinations.

Mosaics of Thought in the *Amulet*, State Normal School, are well chosen this month.

Otterbein Aegis seems to have overlooked its Exchange column in the December issue.

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THE FORUM.

Volume XIX.

FEBRUARY, 1906

Number 5

The Two George Washingtons.

IT WAS a hot August day, scarcely a leaf stirred and the flowers drooped their heads as if praying for rain. We played, or rather we tried to play, prisoner's base and tag but nothing went right.

Hot and tired we sat on the pump bed, beneath the old grape-arbor. What should we do? Every suggestion was ended by, "Oh, its too hot for that." Finally, Margaret, the youngest of the four said, "Let's go get grandmother to tell us stories."

"Oh, she's sleeping now," someone said. "Maybe she's just ready to wake up," persisted Margaret.

No one suggested anything else, so we four, Don, Ruth, Margaret and myself, went up the old stone-path, over the vine-covered porch into the great kitchen where peace and coolness reigned.

Grandmother sitting by the casement window, greeted us with a smile of pity as she looked at our hot faces—"Girls, where are your sunbonnets?" but Margaret, without paying any attention to grandmother's question, in her most coaxing voice said, "Grandmother won't you tell us some stories, 'cause it's so awful hot?"

Don, boy-like, curled up on the old yellow wood-box and gazed up at the tongs and poker, hanging above his head; Margaret sat with her head against grandmother's knee, for she was entitled to that place as she was the youngest of all the grandchildren; Ruth and I sat in the door-way looking at the cool green grass.

Grandmother told us story after story, how she tried to learn to ride horseback, of walking to school on the snow crust, of the snows which covered the fences and all the other land marks, how they used to coast down hill in a big wooden box which it was impossible to guide and which would bumpety-bump into a great snow drift, burying box and passengers, then too, she would tell us of the queer little dollies greatgrandmother made for her out of a piece of cloth with cornsilk for hair and black dots for eyes but which she loved as well as we did our

jointed dolls with really truly hair, but we had heard them all before and we craved something new, something exciting.

Ruth, ever on the alert said, "Grandmother, don't you know any stories about some other people? Couldn't you tell us something about George Washington, something that you know really happened?"

Grandmother's head was nodding slowly up and down for grandmother had the most aggravating way of visiting dreamland just when we wanted her most. Ruth's question roused her partly and she said, "Child, which George Washington do you mean?—George Washington the first, or George Washington, the second?"

Ruth's face was a puzzle, "Why, I only heard of one, grandmother."

"To be sure, dear, you only could know about George Washington II.. but the other one is the one I liked the best."

"But, grandmother, no one but you ever said anything about George Washington II. They always call him, at least father says—"

"Your father forgets and even he knew only a little about George Washington, the first. He only knew what I told him and that was little enough. George was always good to me and always tried to do everything I wanted him to. He used to make me the dearest, little chairs out of wood. I wonder, where they are now. It has been a long time since I saw them. They ought to be in a little carved box which he made for them. Perhaps, Emma knows where they are. I must ask her when she comes in. Why don't you remember he is the one that taught me to ride horseback, and always did my milking for me."

By this time we are all filled with awe to think that our grandmother knew such a person as George Washington and that he did such menial things as milking cows, it was all beyond our comprehension.

Ruth was not to be dismayed, however. "Grandmother, grandmother," for grandmother's head was nodding again and Margaret was fast asleep. "Grandmother," she repeated, "was your George Washington father of the one father talks about and which one, yours or his, did they call father of his country and was it yours that whipped the British?"

"The British, why what's the child talking about," said grandmother, now fully awake and then she laughed her soft merry laugh, "why dearie me, I wasn't talking about that George Washington, I was talking about, why here he comes now, the colored man, George Washington Jackson."

Oliver Wendell Holmes

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES is easily the cleverest and most versatile of American authors. He was a poet, wit, humorist, novelist, essayist, college lecturer and writer on medical topics.

Of his birth at Cambridge, Holmes wrote in a letter to the New York *Critic*: "I took my first draught of that fatal mixture called atmospheric air on the 29th of August, 1809. My father's record of the fact is before me on a page of the Massachusetts Register, in the form of a brief foot-note thus: 'August 29, son b.'" His father was a minister who soon found that the son was not set for the same profession. After his graduation from Harvard in 1829 in a class which he has made famous by various occasional poems, he studied law for a year, but gave it up to study medicine. He spent three years abroad and at the beginning of 1836 he was ready to hang out a sign in Boston. But he was destined to succeed as a medical writer and lecturer rather than as a practitioner. His biographer, Mr. John T. Morse, Jr., puts it in this way: "When he said that the smallest fevers were thankfully received, the people who had no fevers laughed, but the people who had them preferred some one who would take the matter more seriously than this lively young joker was likely to do." Mr. Morse has also pointed out that it was bad professional policy to issue a volume of poems the year he was beginning to practice. He first served Dartmouth College as professor of anatomy and then was called to the Harvard Medical School where for the better part of a life-time he occupied, as he himself expressed it, not a chair but a settee.

When Lowell was asked to be editor of a new magazine, "The Atlantic Monthly," in 1857, he asked Holmes to write and had it not been for this request it is possible that we would never have had the "Autocrat" papers which made Holmes famous at once. In these papers we find many thoughts about poets and poetry that are famous for sympathetic beauty and scholarly insight. Here are two paragraphs picked up at random:

"Poets are never young, in one sense. Their delicate ear hears the far-off whispers of eternity, which coarser souls must travel towards for scores of years before their dull sense is touched by them. Many youthful poets have written as if their hearts were old before their time; their pensive morning twilight has been as cool and saddening as that of even-

ing in some common lives. The profound melancholy of those lines of Shelley,

"I would lie down like a tired child
And weep away the life of care;
Which I have borne and yet must bear."

came from a heart as he sang, 'too soon grown old,' at twenty-six, as dull people count time even when they talk of poets."

"I have known more than one genius, high-decked, full-freighted, wide-sailed, gay-pennoned, that love for the bare toiling arms and brave, warm-beating heart of the faithful little wife that nestled close in his shadow, and clung to him so that no wind or wave could part them, and dragged lines on against all the tide of circumstance, would soon have gone down the stream and been heard of no more."

While quoting prose I'll take this chance to give a word or two Holmes once spoke to Lowell, which clearly reveals that he knew the seriousness of great art even if it is true that he many times lacked it. He said, "The value of a poet to the world is not so much his reputation as a writer of this or that poem, as the fact that the poem is known to be wrapt out of himself at times, and carried away into the region of the divine; it is known that the spirit has descended upon him, and taught him what he should speak."

The poetical work of Holmes was done in the first half of his literary career. His first volume of poems came out in 1836 and contained the two lyrics "Old Ironsides" and "The Last Leaf," which make his place secure among American poets. Many of his cleverest pieces of humor appeared along with them. Abraham Lincoln found "The Last Leaf" inexpressably touching and never grew tired of the melody of

"The mossy marbles rest
On the lips that he has pressed
In their bloom;
And the names he loved to hear
Have been carved for many year
On the tomb."

In this poem the humor of Holmes is at its best, the kind that calls for the smile and the tear. This element of pathos is the crowning element of true humor and is our poet's greatest grace.

His collegiate and patriotic ballads are full to the brim of festive good-fellowship and he showed himself an adept at fitting his thoughts

and phrases for various occasions. No writer has ever surpassed him in occasional verse.

His later poetry came along with the "Autocratic" papers in 1857 and then it was that we got the best of his graver poems and the one that of all others will be blessed with a deserved immortality, "The Chambered Nautilus." It was the one Whittier admired.

"This is the ship of pearl, which, poets feign,
Sails the unshadowed main,—
The venturous bark that flings
On the sweet summer wind its purpled wings
In gulfs enchanted, where the Siren sings,
And coral reefs lie bare,
Where the cold sea-maids rise to sun their streaming hair.

"Its webs of living gauze no more unfurl,
Wrecked is the ship of pearl!
And every chambered cell,
Where its dim dreaming life was wont to dwell,
As the frail tenant shaped his growing shell,
Before thee lies revealed,—
Its irised ceiling rent, its sunless crypt unsealed!

"Year after year beheld the silent toil
That spread its lustrous coil;
Still, as the spiral grew,
He left the past year's dwelling for the new,
Stole with soft step its shining archway through,
Built upon its idle door,
Stretched in his last-found home, and knew the old no more.

"Thanks for the heavenly message brought by thee,
Child of the wandering sea,
Cast from her lap forlorn!
From thy dead lips a clearer note is born
Than ever Briton blew from wreathed horn!
While on mine ear it rings,
Through the deep caves of thought I hear a voice that sings.

"Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
As the swift seasons roll!
Leave thy low-vaulted past!
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine out-grown shell by life's unresting sea."

He was a typical Bostonian and this city delighted to call him her laureate who said he would rest upon having said, "Boston is the hub of the universe." Indeed he became on such familiar terms with its citizens that he could be frank enough to write, "I have always considered my face a convenience rather than an ornament." Men were his fitting study and he could hint off their foibles in a way that set assemblies of dignity langing with undignified enthusiasm.

The satire of Holmes is of little or no force when set along side of Lowell's "Biglow Papers." He was too genial to deal blows that count. Transcendentalism amused him greatly and there is genuine satire in his thrusts at this spiritualism.

This good man is not altogether innocent of the charge of social prejudice. He liked to see the family portraits on the wall and smiled over the recitals of long and honored ancestral pedigrees. Prof. Beers says this prejudice bordered on scrabbery. But, after all, this is a small fault when overshadowed by so many fascinating excellencies of character. He was good and this remark about his church going habits is very characteristic: "There is a little plant called Reverence in the corner of my soul's garden which I love to have watered about once a week."

He was no great thinker but he had the ability to make old things shine with new brilliancy.

Mr. J. W. Chadwick has pointed out a prominent side of the influence of this beloved New Englander who died in 1894, the last of the famous group to which he belonged: "Whittier did more than Holmes to soften the Puritan theology, but Holmes did vastly more than Whittier to soften the Puritan temper of the community. * * * * * This was 'an undisguised enjoyment of earthly comforts,' a happy confidence in the excellence and glory of our present life; a persuasion, as one has said, that 'if God made us he also meant us,' and he held to these things so earnestly, so pleasantly, so cheerily, that he could not help communicating them to everything he wrote. They pervade his books and poems like a moist subtle essence, and his readers took them in at every breath. Many entered into his labors, and some, no doubt, did more than he to save what was best in the Puritan conscience while softening what was worse in the Puritan temper and what was most terrible in the Puritan theology. It does not appear that any one else did so much as Dr. Holmes to change the social temper of New England, to make it less harsh and joyless, and to make it easy for his fellow-countryman the transition from the old things to the new." N. C. SCHLICHTER '97.

Bishop Kephart, An Appreciation



WITH sadness of heart the church and college received the sad news of Bishop Kephart's death. As our resolutions testify a friend has fallen.

Out of an empty heart one cannot speak, but on the other hand the fullness of one's heart holds back its entire expression. Such is my feeling as I endeavor to pay a tribute to his place in our hearts.

How replete with valuable lessons are the lives of men who have borne the burdens and the heat of battles fierce and long, and on which account not the gods but the hearts and hands of common men have wrought a wreath for the brow of the victor.

Some men are brilliant in their times but their words and deeds are of little worth to history. Not so with this man. His mission was as vast as humanity and enduring as time. He was great in life, great in death and great in the history of his church. He was raised up for his times.

We are to judge men by their surroundings and measure their greatness by the difficulties which they surmount. Some men are great because of the littleness of their surroundings. This man was reared in the midst of great men.

If we accept the doctrine that the only proper contents of history are the actions of great individuals, then of the individuals who have made the history of the U. B. Church the name of Ezekiel B. Kephart, brilliantly above the rest, shines as a star, and that not an evening but rather a morning star, driving away the obstacles of advancing day and with keen foresight directing the onward march. This star with its five fingers points to five chief elements in his character.

As a bishop we were proud of him. Of splendid physique, of noble bearing and of courteous demeanor he commanded the respect and confidence of men everywhere. With a legal turn of mind, his training as pastor, college president and Senator he became the acknowledged parliamentarian of his church, and at our general conferences was, during critical times, invariably called to fill the chair. Never found off his guard nor a partisan in debate his rulings were always accepted as just. With wide experience and constructive ability he was able to plan wisely for the church he loved. Other denominations gladly gave him a part in their counsels and their leaders recognized him as a brother, strong and

noble. Only he who was jealous of his strength and position would deny him this eminence. The other qualities of his character but fitted him the more for this eminent position.

First place is given to him as an educator. He was the first college man to be called to the bishopric in our church. We have not forgotten the little history of his life given to us at one of our services when he told us how he studied his Latin grammar and translated the classics while making shingles. His own struggle in securing an education was an incentive to others. As a college president his record was brilliant. He exerted an ideal influence. As a loadstone he drew students to him and helped them up the hill. Every school in our church has felt his influence and others outside. On the general board of education he proved his wisdom and good judgment.

Many a young man will say today, "I have an education because he lived." His last efforts were in behalf of a new school.

The school law of the State of Iowa is a monument to him.

The U. B. Church has more schools, a higher educational standard for its ministers, a larger place and mission in the world because he lived and wrought.

He succeeded because he was a man for men. He rightly claimed the respect and confidence of men everywhere. He was a manly man, knew the temptations, ambitions and short comings of men and sympathized with them. He loved men. Not he, to carry up his sleeve a big stick to clear his way. He saw men's needs and brought the remedy. His themes were always lofty, aimed to lift men up and inspire them to nobler endeavors. He drew men to him as the great sharer of their difficulties. A good counsellor, they sought him. His influence on the world's manhood cannot be estimated.

In no way was his greatness shown more than as a friend. He exemplified what Cicero calls the primary law of friendship in that he expected from his friends only what was honorable and in return did only what was honorable.

His success and elevation to positions high, only made him the more simple in his life. Like his Master whom he served he had a place for the child in his heart and life. Our lives have all been touched and inspired as we saw God's nobleman walking our streets and crossing our campus with the hands of his grandchildren in those of his own. The man who has a place in his heart for the child has a place in his heart

for men. To them he was a shelter. In a letter from my brother were these words. "Next to my father, Bishop Kephart did more for me than any other man." In a recent issue of the *Telescope* is a tribute from Bishop Mathews headed, "A Tribute to My Friend." His loss was felt by all who knew him.

Unlike the Roman Curia he was not born with teeth to be buried in his fellow men but with a heart large enough to enclose both friend and foe and to give to each a square deal.

He was a great herald of a greater. He had come in vital touch with the greatest herald of the greatest news. Through this communion he saw his own heart, claimed the remedy and triumphed in that faith, "that will not shrink though pressed by many foes." Heralding the Nazarene as God's answer to the ultimate needs of the soul he repeated the words of his Master, "They have no need to go away from me to buy food." His first text was, "I am come to seek and to save that which was lost." He was never puffed up with a sense of his own importance.

He had a great mission to be a finger board to point men "to the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world." Only a finger board, yet such a one that the mighty paid him reverence.

"Without a vision the people perish." Let us get the grand, noble, hopeful vision of our life mission as he had of his and then by hitching our chariot to the same star as he our lives will be a blessing. A general of ancient times was fleeing before the enemy and sought refuge within a city held by his mother. At the gate he cried for admittance. From the wall his mother cried, "Only as a conqueror may my son enter here." He faced about, conquered the enemy and entered a conqueror.

Faithful unto death as the subject of this tribute was, let us also enter as conquerors.

"The work is done, how well
Only the Master knows.
One never sees the fruit
Of all the seeds he sows."

"It may be only our part
To patiently turn the sod.
One plants, another waters
But the increase comes from God."

J. BALMER SHOWERS, '07.

The Nightingale's Victory

ONCE upon a time a nightingale and a cuckoo spent a night in the same grove. Soon after the sun had set the cuckoo flew to the top of the highest tree and perched himself for the night. The nightingale, however, twittered from one tree to another, and when it became dusk warbled her beautiful notes. These she repeated at successive intervals throughout the evening and during the early morning. The cuckoo listened to every note impatiently, and as soon as the sun had risen, he shook himself and flew straight to the tree where he had last heard the nightingale. He was very much displeased and intended to scold her for singing when he wanted to sleep.

"Why did you disturb my slumbers last night by your warbling?" he asked as soon as he found the nightingale resting peacefully on a small limb of an old oak tree.

"My friend, I was not conscious of disturbing you. I thought my singing was appreciated by everybody," replied the nightingale not a little surprised at the cuckoo's harsh words.

"Well, if you thought so, you were greatly mistaken. I do not want to be disturbed by your singing again," said the cuckoo more harshly than ever.

The nightingale in frightened tones answered, "But I must sing, because I have so many friends that like to hear my beautiful song. Sometimes I become so exhausted from singing that I can not please them all. If you wish it, I will teach you my beautiful song, and then you can help me to entertain my friends."

This offer only increased the cuckoo's indignation. He replied, "What! Do you think I would condescend to learn that discordant song of yours? It would spoil the beauty of my own sweet melody. Besides, if you have so many friends, why don't you get some of them to help you? No, no madam nightingale, my song is sweeter than yours, and I will not waste my time at trying to learn something that I do not like. My song is so beautiful that it is imitated even by clocks, so that it may be heard every hour."

The nightingale felt that there was some truth in the cuckoo's last words. After thinking a few moments she said, "Only last night the rabbit and cricket told me that they would rather hear my song than yours, and surely they ought to know which is the better.

"It does not matter what they said. They do not know what good singing is. As for myself, I do not want to hear your disagreeable song again," retorted the cuckoo.

The nightingale ruffled her feathers and said, "Master cuckoo, on account of my continuous singing last night I am very tired and need rest. But before I take my rest, I would like to decide this matter about our singing. Over there under that cypress tree is an honest looking donkey. I am sure he would decide this dispute for us. Let us fly over to him; and if he consents to be judge for us, we will sing before him and let him decide whose song is the better."

"Very well," replied the cuckoo, "I will go with you provided you promise never to sing your song again if the donkey decides in my favor."

"I promise you that," said the nightingale; and away they flew to the green grass in front of the donkey.

After telling him about their dispute the cuckoo said, "Master Donkey won't you listen to our singing and then decide which is the better singer?"

This was the first time that this donkey had been given any credit for his own opinion. He was an intelligent donkey and soon saw the dignity of his position; and as he did not possess the usual amount of donkey perversity, he promptly answered, "Yes."

The birds flew to the lowest limb of the cypress tree and both seemed very glad to put their vocal powers to a test. The donkey pointed his long ears and listened attentively to catch every note. Soon the cuckoo started his series of notes. He gave them in his best style and when he had finished, the donkey said, "Very well done, Master Cuckoo, you have a very sweet voice. I am sure I would be pleased if mine would sound half so sweetly."

This pleased the cuckoo, and he felt quite certain of getting a favorable decision. This according to the promise would relieve him of the necessity of ever again hearing the nightingale's melody of which he was really jealous, and he was already planning how he would punish the nightingale if she would break her promise.

Madam nightingale waited to sing until all was very quiet. When she heard nothing but the rustling of a few leaves above her, she began her sweetest strain. It was her best song given in her most pleasing manner. Her continuous singing during the preceding night seemed to have improved her voice for the test. In a few moments she stopped

singing and both eagerly awaited the donkey's decision. The donkey looked as wise as he could and said, "My friends, you have both sung very sweetly, but I think the nightingale is the better singer. The cuckoo was disappointed very much and flew sullenly away to some distant trees. The nightingale remained to thank the donkey for his kindness and then flew after the cuckoo.

When she found the cuckoo she said, "Master cuckoo, I hope you have learned a useful lesson today. I know that you have long been jealous of my singing ability, and that you exacted that promise from me in order to prevent my singing. But you now see the futility of the schemes of the jealous. So let both of us sing as sweetly as we can and be friends. Good-day."

Then the nightingale flew back to her sleeping-place, and ever since the cuckoo has not said another cross word to her.



A Hungry News Boy

"All attempts to dispose of my newspapers during the day having failed, tired and exhausted I halted before the window of a large restaurant in New York.

My feet were bruised and sore for want of shoes, my clothes were in rags, and I suppose my face cold and pinched looked older than it should. Imagine my thoughts as I looked at the grand display of rich meats and pastry in that window. I was cold, hungry and penniless.

As I gazed upon the happy faces and rich dresses of those who had never known what it was to be poor, there stole over me a feeling of loneliness and wretchedness. I wondered if the rich man's heaven was also the poor man's heaven; and if so, if he would catch sight of and notice the hungry, pinched and cold-faced news boy there.

After having stood there for about ten minutes, sick at heart I slowly turned away to seek a place where I might sleep. A poor but kind old gentleman gave me something to eat and permitted me to sleep in his barn. I lay down on the straw and in a few minutes was sound asleep, dreaming of what I had seen in the restaurant window."

DUKE SNYDER

Man as a Struggler

IN HIS old age Goethe said, "I have been a man, which signifies a struggler." No other expression could have been so appropriate for summing up his life, which was one vast struggle for truth and beauty in literature. That this struggling resulted in success, is clearly shown by the excellency of his literary work.

As Goethe struggled to attain his ideal, we should struggle to attain ours. It is not enough only to know what to do. We must brace up and do our duty with a will. The days of the sluggard are past, as are also those of the dignified idler. Labor does not detract from our dignity; but adds to our happiness and leads to real noble grandeur. We are not justified in being contended with the place determined for us by the general course of events. We no longer believe that numerous invisible gods control our destinies. Even if such were the case, there would be no reason for us not to oppose them and to struggle for something higher and better. Nor are we in this twentieth century inclined to remain at the bottom to aid the lower classes, when we are fitted for the top; for while we hesitate below, another no abler than we, pushes ahead and takes the place we might have reached. But in our struggling we must not be guided by mere empty ambition. We must strive for some end or object in itself worth attaining.

The progress of the human race would indeed be slow without struggle. Those men who lead a life of inactivity are numbered among the useless beings of the earth. These weaklings indeed struggle but too faintly to accomplish anything. If they have a purpose in life, they do not have self-confidence enough to strive for its attainment. The world despises these shiftless beings because they do not aid in the progress of the human race. On the other hand the world admires those who have a purpose in life. Especially does it admire those who struggle sufficiently to succeed. No renowned man has yet won fame at a single bound. Fame can never be won without long continued and determined struggle. Likewise the bare necessities of life cannot be obtained without some effort; and real struggle is required to obtain life's comforts. Nature will bestow her favors for the benefit and advancement of the human race on none but strugglers. Our progress is measured by the amount of effort expended.

A question each one of us should ask himself is "Do I struggle?"

If you and I have not yet struggled we should begin now. It adds interest to our work and directs our thoughts into useful channels. It makes us feel that we are doing our duty, and thus adds to our happiness. Our Creator has put us into the world to accomplish some good purpose. It is our duty during our lifetime to strive to make the world happier and better than it was when we entered it. To do this we must set our aim high and do the little as well as the big things of life. Even if we cannot struggle for truth and beauty in literature, as Goethe did, we at least can devote all our energies to those occupations for which we are fitted and struggle at them until we have accomplished our purpose. If we do this we deserve to be called men.

M. R. M. '07



Announcement to Subscribers

You will note the new departure from the old system of mailing in the fact that the labels bear the date of expiration of the subscription. Please notify the Business Manager of any mistakes occurring in the same so that they may be corrected.

We wish that all subscribers in arrears would remit the amount in arrears as we need money to run this Forum.

BUSINESS MANAGER.

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Editorial.

The question of church union seems to have struck a responsive chord in the Church of the United Brethren which we hope will be the means of lifting it up out of the conservative path she has always followed and set her along a broader path of sympathy and mutual helpfulness to all other Christian denominations. The beginning of this month witnessed a meeting which demonstrated how successfully union can be advanced when men meet with a spirit of toleration and forbearance.

The reports that have come from the meeting of delegates of the Congregationalist, Methodist, Protestant and United Brethren Churches, held at Dayton, Ohio, February 7, lead us to believe that organic union is not only possible, but probable. The willingness shown by all to yield questions of vital interest in the individual life of each of the

churches represented will surely result in a closer union than the most ardent advocate could have hoped for when union was first suggested.

Nowhere, perhaps, will the benefits of this union be so far-reaching and important as in the field of education. And Lebanon Valley College will reap a share of the advantage to be gained by combining the three church bodies into one. The field of usefulness of our college will be greatly enlarged and the added responsibility of maintaining a high standard of efficiency will have to be met.

To her graduates will be opened the doors of the prominent universities and seminaries now under the direction of the other churches which will become members of this union. Already the work of her graduates has called forth commendation and praise. If Lebanon Valley is to claim her share of students from the greater field thus opened to her the standard of work must be advanced. This is already being accomplished and we see no reason why Lebanon Valley College should not become one of the greatest of her class in the east.

* * *

The Young Men's Christian Association of the College has arranged to send several delegates to the International Convention of the Student Volunteer Movement which will convene in Nashville, Tenn., from February 28 to March 4. They are also planning to send a large delegation to Northfield, Mass., to the Conference of Student Young Men's Christian Associations in June. The Young Woman's Christian Association will also be represented at Silver Bay. This shows a commendable spirit in our local Christian Associations for it proves that we are keenly awake to the necessity of keeping in touch with movements of world wide importance.

One of the arguments in favor of a college education is that it broadens the student's view of life. When we consider the narrowness of thought of the average uneducated person this is true. But is there not, after all, a tendency towards narrowness in the life of a small college like our own? Our college is situated in a small town without advantages of those broadening influences which may be found in the city, or in other centres of culture. Necessarily then we begin to seek those influences within the narrow bounds of our own college walls and neglect those of the great world about us. We lose interest in the busy world external to the college and bend our efforts towards working

out the problems which meet us from day to day as college students. Outside of the newspaper and the magazine the majority of us have few means of keeping in touch with the activities of the outside world, and our interests are centered in the affairs of our own college life. While this is commendable to a certain extent, yet there is a tendency towards narrowness on the part of each one of us. We neglect those influences which should be vital to us as citizens of a great nation, in a progressive age, full of interests which should be dear to the heart of the true students.

Thus, we are glad when we are able to send some of our students to these great gatherings where movements of world wide interest are being considered. And we are selfish enough to desire, that they may come under these influences, not only for their own welfare, but in order that they may bring back to us some of the influences exerted upon them there. We wish, through them, to keep in touch with these great movements which are universal in their grasp, and that through them we may catch some of the inspiration that is prompting such far-reaching forces.

We are sure that the religious life of the college will be revitalized when these delegates return to us and bring back to us some of the influences which have come to them at Nashville. There ought to be a re-awakening in the missionary interests of the college which will result in many tangible results toward missionary effort.

We wish that other phases of college activity, besides the religious, would be able to get a larger outlook now and then. We should be interested, each one of us, in the great forces of the busy world about us. College walls will not shelter us forever. Sooner or later we must take our places in the larger activities of our busy world. Therefore let us not bind our outlook within the halls of the college, but let us keep in touch with forces and influences which are universal.

* * *

One need not be a pessimist to see that the educational tendency of specialization of the present time, tends to neglect that general knowledge and training which every student should possess, even though his efforts are all bent in one particular direction. The less intelligent people seem to think that a college graduate ought to be a store-house of information. We realize the absurdity of such an idea. But we do

not understand how a student can confine himself to one field alone to the absolute exclusion of all others. Is this narrowing tendency not an ill? And does it not need a remedy? Our answer is, yes. And we prescribe as a partial cure, at least, a good system of inter-class and inter-collegiate debates.

If, however, this point of the generalization of knowledge, and the fact that debating does, as no other mental discipline can, develop the originality of the thinker, do not appeal to all our students, there are still other reasons why Lebanon Valley ought to have inter-class, and, if possible, inter-collegiate debates.

Students of Lebanon Valley College, our attention has been called to this question before. We have left the matter go by default. Will we now give it serious consideration? We ought to for our own sake and for the sake of the college. The reputations of educational institutions are based upon the public achievements of their students. A college may do good work without having a commensurate reputation. Lebanon Valley prides itself as being in the foremost rank of the smaller colleges in this part of the country, when class-room work is taken as a standard of comparison. And yet we students do not even try to substantiate this claim, when we have an opportunity to do so.

There are among our number those, who will subject themselves to rigid training, and who will endure the hardships of football, in order to win a little distinction for our College. Of course, they themselves share directly in the honor, but how much more honorable and dignified is it to win intellectual fame, than it is to distinguish ones-self by brute force. To direct our energies in the direction that we suggest, will not cost any sacrifice.

We make a plea for inter-class debates especially. They will come sooner or later. Why not now? The start will have to be made sometime.

Our students are energetic enough, and are abundantly able, to have excellent inter-class debates. Several plays are given each college year. These plays would not be a hindrance to inter-class debates. Will not one of the four classes in the near future challenge one of the other three to a debate?

Alumni Notes

Mr. C. C. Peters '05 has recently been elected President of Clarksburg College and School of Music, Clarksburg Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Geyer of Classes '82 and '80 respectively visited Mrs. Geyer's father Mr. Rudolph Herr of Main St.

Rev. E. S. Bowman, '90, of Harrisburg, gave a series of very interesting talks to the students of the college during the week of prayer. The meetings were instructive and were very well attended.

x x

Exchange Notes.

Every department of the *Dickinsonian* is equally well written. It is one of brightest, most interesting and all round papers which we receive.

The *Comus* is up to its usual standard, the athletic notes being especially well written. The literary department contains several clever short stories.

The *Amulet* for January is devoted to the consideration of Edward Everett Hale. This seems to us a good idea for it preserves a certain interest and unity in the subject which would otherwise be lost.

"Beyond the Alps Lies Staly" is an exceedingly clever satire in the January number of the *Hedding Graphic*.

"Lessing and German Literature" in the *Milton College Review* is a very interesting and well written article.

We congratulate the *Anchor* on its last issue. All the departments are well written up. The cover is particularly attractive, indeed the improvement is so marked that we would advise you to allow your girls to be the permanent editors.

"His First Case" in the *Delaware College Review* is a story above the average which one finds in College papers.

This month's *Collegian* begins an interesting story of "How Coeducation became Popular at St. Kevin's." This paper would be improved by increasing its literary department.

The *Comenian* contains a very interesting discussion on "Two sides of the Examination Question" Both sides are well supported by arguments which bear careful study.

"The changed Attitude to Religion caused by the Development of Science" is a thoughtful, well written article in the *Jeffersonian*.

"A Song for Juniata" in the *Juniata Echo* is rather good.

The Week of Prayer

Dr. E. S. Bowman, of the Otterbein U. B. Church of Harrisburg, conducted the prayer meetings during the Students' Week of Prayer. His addresses were a help and an inspiration to all. He tried to make his addresses as practical as possible and sought to fit his thoughts to the needs of the individual student. Although his words bore no direct fruit yet so earnest were they that his hearers will ever remember them and be better for having heard them. The subject for Monday evening was "The Natural, the Carnal and the Spirit-filled Man;" on Tuesday night he spoke on the Spirit filled life and gave two beautiful illustrations of what such a life means. The first one was illustrative of what life means when we shut Christ out. It is as a room filled with sunlight in which some one proposes to keep all the sunlight by closing the shutters but when they are closed there is no sunlight, and the second illustration was of a dew drop, small itself but filled full of the sunlight so that it reflected it. That is the spirit filled life; on Wednesday Mr. Bowman spoke of "The Three Appearances of Christ" and gave a heart to heart talk of their significance to the world; on Thursday night his subject was very practical. It was "Alone With God." He gave an illustration from his own life how he tried at least three different trades. In neither one was he successful and then finally he went before Christ and asked Him to guide him in the choice of his life work. It was then that he decided on the ministry and although at the time no way seemed open to him for a college education yet in time the way was opened.

His last talk was called the "Life Four Square," and the four divisions are first, honesty in business, second, purity in private life, third, purity in social life and fourth, purity in religion. In closing his remarks he said that some people say that people as a rule hold life more dear than anything else but he added there are three things dearer than life—a woman's virtue, a man's honor and a Christian's faith.



College Notes

Mr. Guy Carleton Lee who was scheduled to lecture here on Jan. 27 gave his lecture here on Feb. 3. The change of dates came through a misunderstanding. The chairman of the Star Course Committee received a telegram that the lecturer could not keep his appointment and ten minutes after the audience had been dismissed the lecturer arrived. His lec-

ture was on the "Man of Sorrows" and was enjoyed by the audience generally.

The joint Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. missionary meeting was held on February 4. The leader was Ethel Myers and the theme of the meeting was "Barriers at home and abroad." The speakers were Misses Edna Yeatts and May Hoerner and Mr. G. M. Reichter.

The officers of the Philo society for this term are : J. C. Strayer, president ; S. H. Waughtel, vice president ; M. O. Billow, recording secretary ; George C. Dougherty, corresponding secretary ; E. A. Faus, pianist ; J. B. Hambright, chaplain and Merle M. Hoover, critic. The speakers and essayist have also been chosen for their anniversary on May 4. Max O. Snyder has been chosen as the presiding officer for the evening. M. M. Hoover and E. E. Snyder are the first and second orators. Andrew Bender has been chosen as the eulogist and J. B. Hambright as essayist.

The officers of the Junior class for the second semester are : President, M. R. Metzgar ; vice president, Miss Peifer ; secretary, J. Fred Miller and treasurer Miss Lucile Mills.

The Death League has once more come to life but it has learned to mete out justice less sternly than before. The victims were arraigned and found guilty but there was no midnight walk to the cemetery.

On February the second, Professor Karl Jackson gave an at home in his rooms in the Men's Dormitory to Prof. and Mrs. Schlichter, Miss Baldwin and Mr. Arnold. On the third Professors Jackson and Spessard gave an at home to Mrs. T. G. McFadden, Miss Trovillo, Misses Minnie Spessard, Reba Lehman, Anna E. Kreider and Ellen and Lucile Mills.

The Y. W. C. A. entertained the boys at an informal social on February the second. The evening was spent in games, both old and new. Every one had a pleasant time.

A Modern Language Club has been formed consisting of the juniors and seniors in the Modern Language group under the direction of Prof. N. C. Schlichter. Miss Shroyer was elected secretary and Mr. Esbenshade and Miss Martin constitute the program committee. Prof. Schlichter gave an informal talk on Sara Bernhardt and Richard Mansfield at their first meeting.

The Junior class is going to give Sheridan's play "The Rivals," some time in April. The following is the caste : Sir Anthony Absolute,

A. W. Herrman ; Captain Jack Absolute, E. E. Knauss ; Faulkland, S. H. Waughtel ; Bob Acres, M. F. Lehman ; Sir Lucius O'Trigger, P. F. Esbenshade ; Fag, J. F. Miller ; David, J. H. Sprecher ; Thomas, E. M. Gehr ; Mrs. Malaprop, Mary Peiffer ; Lydia Languish, Lucile Mills ; Julia, Ethel Myers and Effie Shroyer.

The new officers of the freshmen class are : J. Warren Stehman, president ; Elizabeth Rechar, vice president ; secretary, May Hoerner and treasurer, Deleth Weidler.

The Kalozetean Literary Society gave a masquerade party on Feb. 14. There were over one hundred people in costume present. Kalo Hall presented a striking appearance, filled with people in both grotesque and fantastic costumes. There were costumes of all descriptions, colonials, cow boys, clowns, Indians, Japanese, milk maids, Red Cross nurses and many others. After partners had been found for the Grand March by matching tiny red and blue hearts, each guest was given a card which was to be filled with the names of those present. The rest of the evening was spent in games of various kinds.

The Glee Club tour during the Easter vacation is as follows : March 23, at New Cumberland ; March 24, at Mechanicsburg ; March 26, at Chambersburg ; March 27, at Shippensburg ; March 28, at Hagerstown ; March 29, at Waynesboro.



The Junior Banquet.

The Class of 1907 held their Junior Banquet at the Colonial, Lebanon, on Friday evening February twenty third.

The following menu was served at eight-thirty:

Olives	Chow-Chow
Roast Turkey with Colonial Filling	
Peas	Celery
Stewed Tomatoes	Sweet Potatoes
Colonial Punch	
Mixed Cakes	Ice Cream
Nuts	Fruits
Tea	Coffee

Edward E. Knauss Jr. acted as toast master and each toast was received with much applause. The following responded to toasts:

- College Customs A. W. Hermann
 "Oh! how I love the College on the hill."
 If I Were a Freshman Mary Peiffer
 "Of course we were freshmen
 And proud of it too."
 The Ladies M. F. Lehman
 "Here's to the heart that beats for me
 True as the stars above,
 Here's to the day when mine she'll be—
 Here's to the girl I love."
 Auld Lang Syne H. Ethel Myers
 We'll tak a cup o'kindness yet
 For auld lang syne."
 "Nulla Vestigia Retrorsum" M. R. Metzgar
 Our motto is, "No steps backward."

A musical program was rendered consisting of Quartets, Duets and Solos, after which the members of the class gave the college and class yells and returned to Annville on the late car.



Personals

Miss Ruth Hershey, after an absence of two months, has again resumed her school work.

Miss Jessie Hoerner, of Mechanicsburg, spent several days with her sister, Miss May Hoerner.

Miss Bessie Moyer, of Millersville State Normal, spent Saturday and Sunday, February 3 and 4, with her cousin, Miss Elizabeth Moyer.

Mr. A. W. Hermann was called home by the death of his father.

Mrs. Diefenderfer, of Tyrone, visited her daughter, Miss Margaret Berlin.

Mr. Clyde F. Emory and Miss Elsie Maulfair were on the sick list during the month with mumps. We are glad to see them out again.

Miss Louise Oberdick spent a week in York with her grandmother.

Mr. J. C. McCurdy, former secretary of the Mt. Carmel Y. M. C. A., spent January 26, with Mr. J. Warren Kaufmann.

Misses Elsie and Verna Eshnaur, of Oberlin, spent several days with their cousin, Miss Verna Stengle.

Miss Celia Oldham, who was hurt while out coasting by a collision of two coasters, is again able to be about.

Prof. J. Karl Jackson spent a few days visiting friends in New York, during the month.

Basket Ball.

Since the last issue of the Forum, the basket ball team has suffered a number of defeats away from home. The team is very anxious to play on their own floor and show the students that they are capable of winning at home as well as other teams. When two teams of equal strength play, the home team always has the advantage on their floor. The boys feel confident they can defeat most of the teams they have played thus far at Annville and are anxious to demonstrate the fact. The line up and score of the different games followed.

Bucknell 47

L. V. C. 11

Lenhart	forward	Wilder
Lose	forward	Knauss
O'Brien	centre	Hall
Wagner	guard	Maxwell
Claypool	guard	Carnes

Goals from field, Lose 10, Wagner 3, O'Brien 5, Claypool 3, Hall 3, Knauss, Lenhart. Goals from foul, Knauss 3, Lenhart 3, Referee—Hoskins. Time of halves 20 minutes.

Bloomsburg 25

L. V. C. 11

Weimer	forward	Waxwell
Buck	forward	Knauss
Schmetz	centre	Hall
Long (Titman)	guard	Carnes
Dewire (Lynch)	guard	Wilder

Goals from field Weimer 3, Bucks 3, Lynch 3, Long, Dewire, Titman, Knauss 3, Maxwell, Carnes. Fouls, Weimer, Wilder. 20 minute halves.

Susquehanna 18

L. V. C. 7

Sunday	forward	Knauss
(Strohmeyer)	forward	(Oldham)
Weaver	forward	Maxwell
Shaeffer	centre	Hall
Geise	guard	Carnes
Benfer	guard	Wilder

Goals from field, Geise 3, Sunday 2, Strohmeyer 2, Weaver, Shaffer, Maxwell, Knauss, Wilder. Fouls, Wilder. Time of halves 20 minutes.

State 39

L. V. C. 14

Moorehead	forward	(Oldham) Knauss
Foltz	forward	Wilder
Yeckley	centre	Hall

THE FORUM

Healen
Kelmer

guard
guard

Maxwell
Carnes

Goals from field, Morehead, Yeckley 6, Healen 5, Kilmer 3, Knauss, Maxwell, Wilder 2. Fouls, Moorehead 9, Wilder 6. Time of halves 20 minutes. Referee, Miller; Time Keepers, Kaufmann and King.

Lock Haven 21

L. V. C. 2

Tobias

forward

(Oldham) Knauss

Schwopkosky

forward

(Ludwick) Maxwell

Brown

guard

Carnes

Biery

guard

Wilder

Miller

centre

Hall

Goals from field, Carnes, Tobias 5, Schwopkosky 5, Brown, Miller, Fouls Tobias. Referee, Kaufmann; Time Keeper, Ludwick and Henry.

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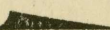
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THE FORUM.

Volume XIX.

MARCH, 1906

Number 6

The Sun and the Wind

Fables from La Fontaine

The wind and the sun saw a traveler who had fortified himself happily against bad weather. Autumn had begun, the season when travelers must be cautious. It is raining, the sun shines, and the rain bow warns those people, who go out "in these months that a cloak is very necessary. The Latins call them doubtful on this account. Our traveler had then expected rain." With his cloak well lined with strong material, "this fellow, said the wind, thinks he provided for all accidents; but he did not for see that I can blow up in such a manner that not a button will hold; if I wish it the cloak will have to go. A contest might be amusing to us: shall we have it? "Alright let us both bet" replied the sun. Without so many words, which of us will the sooner strip the shoulders of the cavalier we see yonder. Begin, I will let you obscure my rays. Nothing more is needed. Our wind on wager, gorged with vapors, puffed up like a balloon causes an uproar like a demon's, whistles, blows, rages, breaks in its passage. Many a worn out roof shatters many boats, and all for the sake of a cloak. The cavalier took care to keep the storm from being able to engulf his cloak; the more he tried, the more firm was the other; in vain he worked at the collar and folds. As soon as the term of the bet expired, the sun dissolves the cloud, re-shines again, and then finally pierces the cavalier, under his long cloak he causes him to sweat and forces him to divest himself of it, and yet made not use of all his power. Gentleness does much more than violence.

The Fox and the Grapes

A certain gascon fox, some say a Norman, almost dying of hunger saw on a trellis some grapes, rich and ripe apparently, and covered with a vermillion skin. The fellow would have eaten them gladly; but as he was not able to reach them: "They are too green," he said, "and good only for fools." Was it not better than to complain?

FRANCES ENGLE, '05.

Thoughts from the Nashville Convention

THE great convention of the Worlds Student Volunteer Movement held at Nashville, Tenn., has already been proclaimed far and wide. By thousands of delegates, by hundreds of papers and Magazines, and by wire and Cable, the news has reached all parts of the world. As expressed by the Religious Telescope, Nashville was the centre, the heathen world, the circumference, and God was the source of inspiration.

At three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon John R. Mott, chairman of the executive committee called the great body to order. The prayerful earnestness and spiritual zeal that he gave to his opening remarks were held throughout all the sessions. He found a watchword for the convention in the creed of St. Augustine. "The whole Bible for my guide the whole Christ for my savior the whole world for my parish." Mr. Mott was followed by Mr. Robert E. Speer who spoke of what we need to prepare our lives for the work of Christ. Clearly these two young men were the leaders of the great convention and the strong champions of the motto that hung above the platform: "The Evangelization of the World in this Generation." There was possibly no more impressive sight than these two devoted men who had learned the great law of Christ for their lives and who were making even the grayhaired men about them hope anew that Christ would save even to the uttermost.

On Thursday Morning Mr. Mott gave a history of The Student Volunteer Movement. He spoke of the inauguration of the little band of a hundred volunteers at Mt. Herman in 1886 and of the memorable Haystack Prayer Meetings at William's College in 1806, thus making 1906 memorable as a year of two anniversaries of great interest to the student world. Mr. Mott traced the history of the Movement through the past two decades. The following paragraph of his paper set forth something of what the Student Volunteer Movement stands for, what it has done, and what it hopes to do.

"There are few student communities in which the spirit of Missions is not stronger and more fruitful because of the work of the Students Volunteer Movement. As a result of the visits of its secretaries, the training of leaders for student Missionary activities at the various student conferences, the promotion of its Mission study scheme, and the pressing upon educated young men and women of the claims of the world-wide

extension of Christ's Kingdom at its great international conventions and on other occasions, the subject of missions has taken a stronger hold on the student class of North America than any other theme or undertaking."

There is neither time nor space to give even a brief outline of all the speakers who came from all parts of every continent. The United States, Canada, England, Scotland, Sweden, Italy, Africa, China, India, Korea, Japan and the Philippines were represented by speakers. 144 missionaries were present from 26 different lands. 149 official representatives from 49 foreign agencies and 397 special representatives. The press was represented by 44 persons and the fraternities by 8. 700 Universities and Colleges were represented by 3060 students and 286 professors, making a grand total of 4188 special delegates and representatives. This does not include the great numbers of people present from Nashville and the surrounding towns who were not registered delegates. It is estimated that 19000 persons visited the exhibit and possibly many more were present at one or more of the sessions.

This gives an idea in numbers of the vast proportions to which the Student Volunteer Movement has grown, but it can convey little impression of the earnestness and fidelity of those who through its influence have laid their lives on the altar of sacrifice and have gone to those far away heathen people with God's word in their hands and his love in their hearts.

The distrustful public that twenty years ago received the announcement of the motto of the Volunteer Movement with questioning and open disfavor have year by year been won to receive it with increasing hope of its fulfilment. It in itself has been as Mr. Mott states: "One of the mightiest factors in the influence exerted by the Student Volunteer Movement." We were made to feel that those words meant what they said, and they were burned into every delegates soul as he saw more clearly than ever he did before the great need of Africa, of India, or of China as it was shown by those who are working there. To each one the evangelization of the world became a real thing. It was a plea for life, of rescue from death, a plea for help and sympathy. More and more as the convention went on we realized that what we had come for was not to look at the geography of the world, but into the eternal face of Christ.

A Delegate

Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound."

THE THEME of Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound" is taken from the old tale of Greek mythology which Aeschylus has incorporated in his dramas "Prometheus Bound." The story in brief runs as follows: Prometheus, a Titan, stole fire from Jove and gave it to man. He sought to endow man with wisdom that he might more effectively strive against the powers of evil. For his daring, Jove chained the Titan to a rock of Caucasus and caused a vulture to devour his ever-renewed heart. Prometheus alone knew a secret which portended the fall of Jove. In return for its revelation Jove promised the Titan liberation. Prometheus at last bought pardon by revealing the prophecy. Hercules killed the vulture and set him free. The secret was, that at the time when Jove should marry Thetis, their son, should be mightier than his father and the ruler of heaven should lose his power. This catastrophe was avoided by marrying Thetis to Peleus.

In "Prometheus Unbound," Shelley can not conceive of any reconciliation between the Oppressor and the Champion of mankind. In place of the revelation, the Titan, glorying in his strength of will to endure torture, endures untold agonies for thousands of years, knowing that in time the fall of Jove will certainly take place. This conception is infinitely more noble and tragic than the other. The Oppressor does finally fall, the Titan is liberated and there follows a reign of liberty, love and freedom from tyranny.

Mr. Stopford Brooke says that this poem represents the marriage of Shelley's double nature, the fusion for creative work of the lover of man and the poet. "He reaches in it that culminating point at which the thinker on man gives his best loved materials to the artist, and the artist breathes into them life and beauty." This criticism is good, for in no other of Shelley's longer poems do we have such wonderful lyric and imaginative power combined with such pure ideality. His "passion for reforming the world" is at the bottom of the theme, but here his power is no longer hampered by his notion that he must directly attack evil as he did in the "Revolt of Islam." Mr. Brooke says that into the region of pure art, Shelley took all the subjects of the "Revolt of Islam" and there in the world of passion and beauty and fire, he wrote "Prometheus Unbound."

Prometheus is the type of the highest perfection, whose moral and intellectual nature is impelled by the purest and best motives to the best

and noblest ends. He is the Regenerator of mankind who has to contend against Jupiter the Usurping Evil One. In "all Shelley's greater work there breathes the spirit of the Revolution in its pure ideal. In "Prometheus," this ideal is more beautiful, more full of passion and life than elsewhere. Mr. Edward Dowden says that in the "Prometheus" ages must pass away before the tyrant falls, and the deliverer is unbound, but the day of rejoicing is certain, even if it be far off and in the end it will come with sudden glory. All the illusions of the Revolution—its perfectibility, its tradition and inheritance, the contrast between benevolent nature and the selfishness of society are in full vigour in Shelley. Also its enthusiasm for humanity, its passion for justice, its recognition of a moral element in politics and a sentiment for the brotherhood of man—all these ideas are expressed to a greater or a less extent in "Prometheus."

A few citations from the poem will best characterize the mighty Titan.—

"I would fain
Be what it is my destiny to be,
The Saviour and the strength of suffering man,
Or sink into the original gulf of things."

and again—

"I would not quit
This bleak ravine, these unrepentant pains."

In answer to the furies, he says:

"Pain is my element, as hate is thine"
"Yet am I king over myself and rule
The torturing and conflicting throngs within."

* * * * *

"Pity the self-despising slaves of Heaven,
Not me, within whose mind sits peace serene,
As light in the sun throned."

Of him, Panthea says:

"The Titan looks as ever, firm not proud"

and Mercury,

"Wise art thou, firm and good"

while the Earth says

"Subtle thou art and good; and though the Gods
Hear not this voice, yet thou art more than God
Being wise and kind."

These lines tell us something of the Titan's noble nature. His every word is full of strength. He has that inner consciousness of right which

brings peace in spite of torture. The words of the various Voices and Spirits of the drama are witnesses to the strength of the Titan, which however is best revealed in his own words.

Perhaps the all powerful element in the Titan's strength is love. Not only does he feel great love for humanity, in that he suffers thousands of years for their sake but he feels love for the Sea-nymphs and all the good spirits of his own world. It is their response, their ever-enduring love and fidelity which enables him to endure his pain and remains a constant balm to his spirit. In the following lines he speaks of love,

"I wandered once with Asia, drinking life from her loved eyes"
again—

"How fair these air-born shapes ! and yet I feel
Most vain all hope but love, and thou art far
Asia ! who, when my being overflowed,
Wert like a golden chalice to bright wine
Which else had sunk into the thirsty dust."

and of Asia, again

"Asia, thou light of life,
Shadow of beauty, unbeheld, and ye
Fair sister nymphs, who made long years of pain
Sweet to remember, through your love and care."

The whole atmosphere of the second and fourth acts, including the songs of Panthea, and of Asia is permeated by love. The effect of love is idealized in the following lines :—

"Man, one harmonious soul of many a soul,
Whose nature is its own divine control,
Where all things flow to all, as rivers to the sea ;
Familiar acts are beautiful through love ;
Labor, and pain, and grief, in life's green grove
Sport like tame beasts, none knew how gentle they could be !
His will, with all mean passions, bad delights,
And selfish cares, its trembling satellites,
A spirit to guide, but mighty to obey,
Is as a tempest-winged ship, whose helm
Love rules, through waves which dare not overwhelm,
Forcing life's wildest shores to own its sovereign sway.

In this poem Shelley's ideas regarding love are probably best incorporated. With him, law was everywhere at odds with love and in a reign of law it must disappear.

Aside from his ideas of love, Shelley gives us his philosophy of the present and the future life in a few lines.

"Death is the veil which those who live call life ;
They sleep, and it is lifted"—

again—

"Yet pause, and plunge
Into Eternity, where recorded time,
Even all that we imagine, age on age
Seems but a point—

For a philosophy akin to Shakespeare's we have

"Methinks I grow like what I contemplate
And laugh and stare in loathed sympathy."

and—

"Evil minds
Change good to their own nature."

We must go no further without pointing out a few of the most exquisite imaginative and lyric lines. The second and fourth Acts are richest in these ; there, are found the songs of greatest sweetness, though there are few lines in the whole poem that do not express rare lyric quality. The adaptation of the line to the character speaking it is wonderful. Thus, in the lines of the Titan we feel strength, dignity, composure ; in the songs of the nymphs and the choruses we feel a lyrical sweetness which is unsurpassed by any of the authors' best short lyrical poems, for example,

"See where the child of Heaven, with winged feet,
Runs down the slanted sunlight of the dawn."

and that song of the fourth spirit, beginning

"On a poet's lips I slept
Dreaming like a love adept."

In speaking of the Spirits which have fled, these lines of Panthea are exquisite—

"Only a sense
Remains of them, like the omnipotence
Of music, when the inspired voice and lute
Languish, ere yet the responses are mute,
Which thro' the deep and labyrinthine soul,
Like echoes thro' long caverns, wind and roll."

At the beginning of Act II, the words of Asia as she awaits Panthea's coming contain as exquisite nature description as any lines in the poem.

"At sunrise thou shouldst come, sweet sister mine.
Too long desired, too long delaying, come !
How like death worms the wingless moments crawl !
The point of one white star is quivering still
Deep in the orange light of widening morn

Beyond the purple mountains ; thro' a chasm
 Of wind-divided mist the darker lake
 Reflects it ; now it wanes ; it gleams again
 As the waves fade, and as the burning threads
 Of woven cloud unravel in pale air ;
 'Tis lost ! and thro' yon peaks of cloud-like snow
 The roseate sunlight quivers ; hear I not
 The Aeolian music of her sea-green plumes
 Winnowing the crimson dawn ? ”

It was in Italy that Shelley wrote “Prometheus.” The unusual imaginative power and poetic truth revealing itself in the highly impressionistic portrayal of nature that we find here may well have been inspired by the author’s sojourn in this land unrivalled for its beauty.

There is much in the “Prometheus” which to me seems vague and almost incapable of comprehension. Yet with frequent reading the hidden meaning of many a line comes more and more to light. In the end it usually reveals a beautiful truth. Such intensity of emotion and passion, such rare beauty of imagery and music of verse, combined with purity of ideal and loftiness of theme elevate the work to the height of nineteenth century poetic creation. If we judged Shelley by this poem, alone, he would certainly be among the foremost of English poets. However much his theories of life may have been impracticable for modern life, his ideals are surely the highest. Lines 561 to the end of “Prometheus” embody not only the elements of a perfect state, which elements were individualized in the Titan, but they are the ideals of Shelley, expressed with a vigor and beauty rarely equalled by any poet.

BESSIE TROVILLO.



What Happened to George Washington



WILLIAM PENN Jenkins, alias "Billy" Jenkins, wiggled his toes reflectively as he sat in the shade of the old willow tree down by the "fishin' hole" behind the barn. His fishing rod lay neglected by his side its end tipping into the water in a very unsportsmanlike manner. A little farther down the stream his cork bobbed up and down in the eddies, unnoticed. Evidently "Billy" was not in a fishing mood. But where is the boy who could be in such a mood under the circumstances? When an army, a real live army, is encamped within three miles of a boy's home, it would not be strange if his thoughts would turn thither often, even if he is a Quaker boy, taught to despise all thoughts of warfare.

But we must confess that Billy's thoughts were not very Quaker like as he sat there day-dreaming by the side of the water. If Billy's father, now some ten miles away at a meeting of Friends, would have known the thoughts coursing through his son's mind, it would have greatly shocked the father's good Quaker heart, and upon his return, would have called down upon Billy's head, a good solid lecture full of "thees" and "thous." But Billy after all was only a boy, a real flesh and blood boy, with a boy's heart and above all a boy's imagination, and he could give that imagination full play, when the Continental army was encamped only three miles away down by "The Forge."

Billy moved restlessly. It certainly was trying to a boy full of spirit, even to a Quaker boy, meek and humble, to be left in charge of the farm while his father and mother were away at meeting, especially when over the ridge, and sometimes Billy imagined that he could see it, lay encamped Washington's army. It is no wonder that fishing was tame sport then, and it is no wonder that now and then he arose, squared his shoulders and saluted, "Right about, face" said Billy, and in the mirror of the pool his image saluted in return. Then reminded of his Quaker principles he seated himself and again gathered up his neglected fishing rod. But it was no use, the temptation was too strong.

He arose and quickly wound up his line upon his rod. Then he emptied the contents of his bait box, a slimy wriggling mass, into the center of the pool, as feast for the fishes, and then, his fishing rod trailing behind him, he went back to the barn.

Soon Billy could be seen, shoulders back, head up, his fishing rod

over his shoulder, marching backward and forward in the dusty road in front of the barn. "Right about face" said Billy, saluting his following of imaginary soldiers. Billy was drilling, Billy a Quaker boy.

But suddenly there came to his ears a faint noise, a queer muffled sound, but it did not seem strange to Billy, for he evidently recognized it as familiar. His face lighted up with a new resolution. He clapped his hands and shouted, "I have it George Washington." He vaulted over the low stone barn yard fence scattering the hens gathered upon the other side in a noisy rout. He went up to the large straw stack in front of the barn and pulling aside some straw entered apparently into its depths from which the queer sounds now came with redoubled force.

After a few seconds Billy reappeared, went to the large cherry tree in the corner of the barn yard, climbed to its highest limb, and took a careful survey of the country up and down the road. Then he descended, re-entered the stack, and in a few moments again appeared, but this time leading by a chain about his neck, George Washington, not the general to be sure, but George Washington, Billy's pet calf, the pride of his heart, a calf just now entering into that age when the appearance of short, knobby horns gave him the assurance of new found strength. He blinked his eyes solemnly in the sunlight, for George Washington had been a prisoner. By all the laws of nature he should have been kicking up his heels, and enjoying the sunshine and fresh grass of the back lot, but alas, by the laws of war he was compelled to spend his days in the depth of the straw stack. For above all things the Continental army desired beef, and anything that looked like a cow was quickly confiscated by the hungry soldiers. Hence Billy had found this ingenious hiding place for his boon companion, who now in frantic efforts to show his appreciation almost upset his rather diminutive master.

But Billy was filled with a strong resolution. He snatched up a pitch fork standing by the gate and led the astonished George Washington out into the middle of the dusty road. Soon his purpose became evident, for, watching his opportunity, he nimbly sprang upon the back of the non-plussed animal. And he staid then, for no matter how frantically, George Washington backed and bucked, his rider clung to him with all the strength of his arms and legs. Soon, however, the calf became quiet, probably because he realized that the weight of his rider was not so much after all, and more probably because he had noticed some particularly luscious grass which he now began to eat with the gusto of

one long deprived of such a luxury. Billy wiped his hot brow with the back of his shirt sleeve and proudly sat erect. He was conqueror. He straightened up, waved his fork at his imaginary followers. "Right about face" shouted Billy. He was a veritable Don Quixote.

But he must find the enemy. It would be no fun if there were no British soldiers to fight. "Ah there they are." Directly in front of him was the stone wall of Mother Jenkins's well stocked kitchen garden and peeping over the wall in a glaring crimson line, was a row of red hollyhocks nodding proudly in the summer breeze. Billy turned to his imaginary followers, pointed his fork at the line of crimson tufts above the garden wall and shouted imperiously, "Right about face, charge the red coats."

But somehow George Washington did not partake of the warlike enthusiasm of his little master. He was eating grass and no doubt his thoughts were anything but warlike. No matter how much Billy would kick, the calf would not budge an inch towards the wall. Billy straightened up with a look of despair upon his freckled face. The hollyhocks nodded defiantly behind the garden wall. Then it was that Billy made a fatal mistake, for turning and saluting his followers, he raised his fork and brought it down, point first, upon George Washington's flank. Then came the catastrophe. Billy gathered himself up, about half ready to cry, limped, and then rubbed the dust out of his eyes in time to see George Washington tearing madly down the road. But Heavens! he was not charging a line of red hollyhocks this time but in the distance an irregular line of buff and blue was just turning into the road. Billy's heart sank within him as he groaned out the words "The Continentals." Then Billy sat down and wept.

Nor could you blame him, for looking through his tears he saw George Washington meet the line and go clear through it. He heard the soldiers shout with laughter and saw them in pursuit of the unfortunate calf disappear in a cloud of dust. George Washington was headed straight for the Continental camp. Billy was in despair. What should he do? Then he thought of the anger of his father, who like all Quaker parents was somewhat strict, and this thought nerved him to make a quick resolution. He would go to the camp in search of his calf. The camp was full of untold dangers to him, but then—"Well he would rather face three armies than the anger of his father when he would learn of the loss of George Washington." It was now noon but without

going into the house to eat the dinner which Mother Jenkins had prepared for him before leaving, he set out down the hot, dusty road towards the camp.

When he had gone about two miles, plodding along, filled with apprehension and anxiety concerning his pet, a soldier in uniform suddenly stepped out from behind a tree. "Halt!" said he. Billy was struck dumb with terror. "Was he going to be shot?" Notwithstanding his rather stern command the soldier's eye softened, and as Billy was too badly scared to explain, he said: "Well my boy, whom do you want?" "I want George Washington sir, if it please thee" answered Billy. "Whew," said the man, "Washington?" "Yes sir" replied Billy. There must have been something in the boy's look which removed all suspicion from the soldier's mind for he called to a comrade standing near, "Here John, conduct this boy to headquarters." Billy supposed of course that headquarters was where they kept their cattle so he followed without question. He was led through the rows of tents, and between lines of irregularly drilled soldiers, to a large tent in the center of the camp before which a flag was waving. "Here you are my boy" said his escort and then left him. Billy walked up to the tent and saw seated within, at a table, writing, a grave, dignified looking man in uniform. The man looked up and in a kindly manner said: "Well my son?" "I want George Washington sir" answered Billy humbly. "I am he" said the soldier. Suddenly Billy caught an inkling of the truth. "Why-I-don't-want-thee,-I-want-George-Washington,-he's-a-calf" he stammered, then realizing that he was before the greatest man of his time, astonished and embarrassed, he began to cry as if his heart would burst.

Slowly General Washington drew from the sobbing boy his story, and then calling an aid he smilingly gave an order. The general turned to his writing and Billy sobbed and sobbed. But soon a commotion was heard in the camp. The sound of laughter came nearer and nearer and then the noise of a struggle was heard outside the tent. Billy raised his head, and there was George Washington, his calf, frantically trying to escape from several laughing soldiers.

"Is that your calf?" asked the general, "Yes sir," said Billy, "I thank thee" and he threw his arms about his old friend who seemed to be glad to meet his master. Billy was turning away with his calf when the general handed him a paper. "Keep this, my son" said he.

I have been told that the two reached home in safety, and that George Washington was securely hidden in the depth of the strawstack when Father and Mother Jenkins returned from meeting late that evening, and I am told that it was not until long afterward that Billy told them the story of his adventures.

George Washington, the calf, has long ago been gathered to his fathers. Billy, now great great grandfather William Jenkins, has been dead these many years, but upon the wall of an old mansion not far away, hangs a treasure, For in a gold frame there is an old, soiled, crumpled paper which reads as follows:—

"To whom it may concern: This is to certify that George Washington, calf, being a Quaker calf, is from henceforth exempt from all military duty. Signed

George Washington,
General commanding the Continental troops,
Valley Forge, August 17, 1776

x x

Walking With God.

O Master, let me walk with thee
In lowly paths of service free;
Tell me thy secret; help me bear
The strain of toil, the fret of care.

Help me the slow of heart to move
By some clear, winning word of love;
Teach me the wayward feet to stay
And guide them in the homeward way.

Teach me thy patience! still with thee
In closer, dearer company:
In work that keeps faith sweet and strong;
In trust that triumphs over wrong;

In hope that sends a shining ray
Far down the future's broadening way;
In peace that only thou canst give,
With thee, O Master let me live.

—Washington Gladden in *The Watchword*.

THE FORUM.

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Editorial.

WE ARE glad to welcome among us our new President, Rev. A. P. Funkhouser. He is a man of sterling Christian character, is tactful, resourceful and is a thorough business man. He is a man of wide experience and is just the one we need at the head of the institution to pilot it through the trying circumstances in which it is now placed. We trust also that each student will find in Rev. Funkhouser, a true, sympathetic friend. We are sure that we will not be disappointed in this.

The institution is receiving a "trying out" at the present time, such a testing time as necessarily comes to all institutions, and to all persons, at some time or other. At such a time much must depend upon the one who is in charge of the institution. We are sure that Dr. Funkhouser is equal to the occasion, and that the college will now move on towards success.

However, if we wish to make his work easier and to share with him in winning success for the college, it is necessary that he receives the co-operation of every student. We have a good, strong, loyal student body and if we give to the new president our support and sympathy we are sure that he will appreciate our efforts no matter how humble they may be. If there is anything which might hinder us from giving him our hearty support, now is a good time to get rid of it. Let us give him only our best efforts and our truest sympathy and we are sure that he will yet make out of this year the most successful in its history.

We expect much of our new president, but he also has the same right to expect much of us. So let us get shoulder to shoulder and help in every way we can and we are sure that he will not reject our efforts. The new president's regime must bring brighter days for Lebanon Valley College. As students we are glad to welcome him and we assure him that he will receive from us true honor and sympathy.

* * *

BASE BALL practice will be started in a few days. The outlook for a successful base ball season is hopeful. Manager Hambright has arranged a nice schedule, and it is now up to the students more so than to the manager how well that schedule is to be carried out. We must have a large number of candidates for the several teams.

Our base ball equipment is all that can be desired, and our athletic field is one of the best in this state. Such things as these ought to appeal even to those who are the least inclined to try for any of the teams. There also are peculiar conditions at Lebanon Valley that make it possible for all base ball men to have equal chances for advancement. This is not absolutely the case at all colleges.

There is considerable base ball material in the College, the greater part of which needs developing. This will make it interesting for the candidates to secure their positions, for they will have to work to get them. It is fortunately true that not all the candidates can make the 'varsity. Some must play on the scrub teams, but there are always scrubs, who are making it pretty lively for 'varsity men to keep their positions. Base ball men are made, not born. A scrub is not doomed to remain a scrub, for his progress, if there be any, is always watched, and if he shows up better than a 'varsity man, he will soon replace him. Scrub men are always recruits for the 'varsity.

We should like to see many more of our hard working students try for the base ball teams than have tried for the other athletic teams earlier in the year. They would help to purify athletics by driving out the tramp athlete, who has been accused by high authorities of being the underminer of college sports. However, conditions in this respect at Lebanon Valley are not nearly so bad as at many other Colleges, but yet we have had experiences with him.

When a call for candidates is made, let us see how many will respond. From present indications, we can predict a large number, but Manager Hambright wants as many as possibly can to come out for the teams.

* * *

THE meeting of College Presidents on Saturday afternoon, March 3, was attended by representatives of Dickinson, Muhlenberg, Washington and Jefferson, Swathmore, Ursinus, Franklin and Marshall, Lehigh, Bucknell, and University of Pennsylvania. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss questions of interest to the colleges and indeed to the educational world in general.

In the medical schools of the country the college work is, as a rule, not recognized at present, even when pursued with the intention of taking the medical course. This unfortunate state of affairs has made it almost impossible for many persons to take both courses, even when they recognize the necessity for it and also the great value a general college course would be to them in their work. The work of the college is recognized in almost every other special field and why it should not be recognized in medical schools is indeed unaccountable. To say the least it is very short-sighted and unwise. If those taking medical preparatory work at other colleges would be admitted to medical schools and given proper credit for their work there would be a large increase of those who would take the college course before entering a medical school. In discussing this question Dean Penniman of the University of Pennsylvania said that he could make no assurance that this evil would be remedied.

Then followed a general discussion of the question of entrance to college by certificate. This developed into a very interesting discussion and many valuable points were brought forth by the speakers. The question of football was tackled and after having thoroughly debated the

subject resolutions were passed commending the reforms suggested by the convention held in New York city some time since. Many institutions have already adopted soccer football and as it is generally reported successful there must be some radical changes in the older game or it will be supplanted by soccer football.



Exchange Notes.

The Lesbian Herald contains this month a very creditable poem entitled "Fulfilment." "Carlyle's French Revolution" also bears careful study.

The contest number of *The Anchor* is very readable and contains much valuable material.

"He who inside his watch lid wears
His sweetheart's pretty face,
Is sure to have a time, for there's
A woman in the case."—Ex.

The cover on *The Comus* is very striking and does not belie the interesting contents of this bright paper.

The Otterbein Aegis has some well written editorials this month.

The Gates Index contains a rather good poem, "The Prophecy of the Class of 1906."

Read "A Plea for English Grammar" in *The Susquehanna* this month.

The Dickinsonian is one of the brightest, newsiest papers on our exchange list.

"Mutability" in *The Ursinus Weekly* is good.

The Criterion is certainly to be congratulated on the number and merit of its short stories this month.

We are glad to receive *The Campbell College Charta* and we wish to it long and continued success.

All of the departments of *The State Collegian* are well managed and well edited.

"Longfellow's 'The Day is Done'" in *The Delaware College Review* is a very sympathetic study of this well loved poem.

A bunch of "English Themes by Freshies" make interesting reading in the *Milton College Review*.

"Alfred the Great, His Services to Literature and Civilization" in *The Comenian* is well written.

The discussion of Self Government in *The Vassar Miscellany* is very fine and we wish that all of our readers could see it. This paper is so far above and beyond all the others which we receive that it is an education to see to what a high standard a college paper can be raised.



College Notes

The Freshman Elocution class taught by Prof. J. K. Jackson gave a public program in the auditorium of the Library Building. The program consisted of recitations, dialogues, a patomine and a farce. Special music was rendered and the program throughout was of the highest order.

Prof. Oldham entertained Misses Trovillo and Moyer and Prof. Jackson at dinner on Washington's birthday.

During the week of February 19, Rev. Zuck the College pastor, Rev. E. H. Gerhart of the First Evangelical Lutheran Church and Rev. W. F. De Long of Christ's Reformed Church addressed the students in Chapel.

The C. L. S. entertained both boys' societies recently in their hall in the Ladies Dormitory. Impromptu programmes were rendered because the faculty would not allow the rendition of more than one joint Session programme a year.

Mrs. N. C. Schlichter lectured to the Modern Language Club at her home on February 24, on the subject "Reminiscences of Paul Lawrence Dunbar."

The Siegel-Meyer-Reed Company entertained a large audience on February 24 with a pleasing programme. This company appeared as the fourth number of the Star Course.

The Glee, Mandolin and Guitar Clubs gave a concert in Lebanon on February 28, under the auspices of the 1906 Class of Lebanon High School.

Over thirty five dollars were obtained for the Athletic Association by means of a basket social held March 1, in the old library room, by the friends and students of Lebanon Valley. The price of baskets averaged over \$1.50

Dr. D. R. Miller of the Dayton Biblical Seminary addressed the students in chapel on March 1.

S. F. Pauxtis captain of the base ball team tried out a number of candidates for positions on the team. The practice consisted of batting and light fielding practice. May the season be a successful one.

Treasurer W. C. Arnold was confined to his rooms during the week of Feb 29 because of sickness.

The most closely contested game of the season was played February 24, when the fat men were defeated by the lean men by a score of 17-16. The game was exciting throughout the score being repeatedly tied Richter excelled for the lean men while Emery played well for the fat men.

The Sophomore Class recently issued a challenge to any other class in the school for an interclass debate. This is something in which Lebanon Valley is lacking and interclass debates should be started preparatory to intercollegiate debates. Let us hope that the challenge will be accepted.

J. B. Showers and M. O. Billow were the two representatives from Lebanon Valley to the Nashville Missionary Convention and returned March 8.



The George Crampton Concert Company

The George Crampton Concert Company, entertained a crowded house in the College Chapel on March 10. The programme served as a climax for the series of star course programmes which were rendered here this season under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. Every one has been of a high order and the programme committee deserve special credit for the excellency of the companies who played here. The George Crampton Concert Company consisted of George Crampton, Basso Cantante; Theodore Du Manlin, celloist, Mrs. Foster Merrill, Pianist and Accompanist.

Basket Ball

The basket ball team was defeated at York by the Y. M. C. A. team on March 3, by a score of 27-11. This team is one of the fastest in the state and the lowness of the score indicates the work of the locals. Lebanon Valley's score was the lowest score made by an opposite team on on the York floor this season and was undoubtedly the best game played by the locals this year. The line up:—

York	Position	L. V. C.
Weimer	forward	Wilder
(Evans)		
Kaufmann	forward	Knauss
Barnes	centre	Hall
Susong	guard	Carnes
Morrison	guard	Oldham

Goals from field Susong 5, Evans 3, Kaufmann 2, Barnes 2, Weimer, Wilder, Hall, Carnes, Oldham. From foul Wilder 3, Referee Baughman. Time of halves 20 minutes.

Auther defeat was added to the long string on March 5 in the town hall. Susquehanna defeated L. V. C. by a score of 26-9.

The cause of this defeat was the illness of Maxwell and Wilder. Wilder could not start the game and Maxwell had to retire after playing several minutes. The line-up and score.

L. V. C.	position	Susquehanna
Knauss	forward	Weaver
Maxwell	forward	Sunday
(Ludwick)		
Hall	centre	Shaffer
Carnes	guard	Gerse
Oldham	guard	Yoke

Goals from field, Carnes, Hall Maxwell, Ludwick, Sunday 3, Weaver 3, Sunday 5, Geise. From foul Shaeffer, Knauss. Referee Appenzellar. Time Keepers Teufel and Pauxtis, Time of halves 20 minutes.

The Freshman Sophomore game was played March 10, in the town hall before a large crowd of enthusiastic rooters, who yelled themselves hoarse for their respective teams. The first half ended with the score 5-4 in favor of the sophomores. In the second half the Freshmen could

not stand the fast gait and as a result the "Sophs" won 23.10. For the "Sophs" Capt. Ludwick and Oldham aided materially in winning the game while Capt. Carnes and Richter played a strong game for the Freshmen.

The line-up and Score:

Freshmen	Position	Sophomores
Carnes (Saylor)	forward	Ludwick
Emery	forward	Oldham
Kreider (Carnes)	centre	Appenzellar
Richter	guard	Guyer
Pickard	guard	Hartz

Goals from field, Ludwick 5, Oldham 4, Appenzeller 2, Carnes 2, Emery. From foul Oldham, Carnes 4. Time keepers, Pauxtis and Hodges. Referee Wilder. 20 minute halves.

The basket ball Season is now over and although the team won comparatively few games never-the-less they made some creditable scores Lebanon Valley needs a gymnasium to develop her teams and the want of this handicapped the team considerably. E. E. Knauss was elected to captain the team next year.



Society Officers

The Y. W. C. A. have elected the following officers for the ensuing year. President, Ethel Myers; Vice President, Alice Zuck; Cor. Secretary, Elizabeth Rechard; Rec. Secretary, Edna Yeatts; Treasurer, May Horner; Pianist, Alice Lutz.

The Clonian officers for the spring term are; President, Effie Schroyer; Vice President, Elizabeth Stehman; Rec. Secretary, Sallie Kreider; Cor. Secretary, Nettie Showers; Chaplain, May Horner; Critic, Ora Harnish; Pianist, Elva Cunkle; Treasurer, Neda Knaub.

The Kalo officers recently elected are: President, P. M. Spangler; Vice President, E. E. Knauss, jr.; Critic, C. R. Bender; Censor, S. R. Oldham Rec. Secretary, J. W. Stehman, Cor. Secretary, G. E. Richter; Treasurer, C. E. Shenk; Sar. at Arms, W. O. Ellis; Editor W. E. Rupp; Pianist E. E. Ludwick.

Personals

Mr. J. W. Kauffman gave a missionary address to the Duke St. M. E. Sunday School York, Pa., on March 4.

J. B. Hambright spent several days at his home in Lancaster County during the week of Feb. 26.

Mr. B. M. Singer, who was dangerously ill at college with pneumonia, has left for his home in Elizabethtown. After he has had sufficient time to recuperate he will again return to college to resume his studies.

Mr. W. A. Dempwolf spent some time in renewing acquaintance at college.

C. W. Shoop was called to his home in Halifax because of the illness of his father, but was able to return to Annville in several days.

Mr. Jere Collins, a member of this year's foot ball team and now employed at Steelton, is recovering from serious illness.

I. S. Seitz recently accepted a call as pastor of Reinhoehlsville M. E. Church.

G. E. Richter preached at Sinking Springs on Mar. 4.

Messrs. Wilder and Carnes visited Mr. Jere Collins at Steelton a short time ago.

Miss Freda Clausen, of Steelton, and Miss Esther Engle, of Hummelstown, were the guests of Verna Stengle and Elizabeth Engle on Washington's Birthday.

Prof. N. C. Schlichter delivered an address on March 9, before the Lebanon County Teacher's Association at Lebanon on "The Teacher and Shakespeare."

Dr. Hervin U. Roop sailed on Wednesday, Feb. 28, for Liverpool on the Oceanico. He expects to make a tour of Great Britain and the continent.

Sunday, March 2, was spent by Ruth Beam and Erma Shupe at the former's home at Intercourse and by Verna Stengle and Verda Snyder at Oberlin.

Our New President

Rev. A. P. Funkhouser, A. M., of Harrisonburg, Virginia, was elected president of the college on March 9, by the Executive Committee of the board of Trustees. Mr. Funkhouser was at one time a student at Lebanon Valley but is an alumnus of Otterbein University. He has served as presiding elder of his Conference, as associate editor of "The Religious Telescope," as postmaster of Harrisonburg and as president of Western College, now the Leander Clark College at Toledo, Iowa. Besides this Mr. Funkhouser is a forceful public speaker and all things put together make the prospect for Lebanon Valley under his guidance very bright.



Alumni Notes

Dr. A. P. Funkhouser, has been elected president of the College. He addressed the students in chapel Friday morning, Mar. 16.

Miss Lulu May Clippinger, of Chambersburg, has written a very splendid article on "A Visit to Paul Dunbar," which appeared in The Watchword for March 1906.

We are glad to learn through a Kansas paper that Mr. Walter Esbenshade, of Campbell College, is getting along finely with his work there.

Among the Alumni of our College who were at Nashville for the late convention we note the following: Prof. W. G. Clippinger, of the U. B. Seminary, Dayton, O.; S. F. Dougherty, a senior at the Seminary; Chas. Fisher, of Columbia University; Mrs. Albert, of Dayton, O., and Donald Cowling from Yale University.



The Forum can be made more interesting to both Alumni and students if they would respond more readily with material so that the editor would not have to "fill in" so much material which is uninteresting. Or in other words, he could use his discretion in choosing from the material sent in. At the present time he must use all available material.

Let the Alumnian students respond more readily and we promise a newsy and up-to-date Forum.

Base Ball Schedule

The following base ball schedule has been arranged by Manager J. B. Hambright :

April 7, Gettysburg	at Annville
April 14, Indians	at Annville
April 19, Susquehanna	at Selins Grove
April 20, State College	at State
April 21, Bucknell	at Lewisburg
April 23, Harrisburg Tri State	at Harrisburg
April 25, York	at York
April 28, Indians	at Carlisle
May 5, Delaware	at Annville
May 12, Susquehanna	at Annville
May 19, Franklin and Marshall	at Lancaster
May 26, Villanova	at Villanova
May 30, Gettysburg (two games)	at Gettysburg
June 2, Felton A. C.	at Annville
June 9, Villanova	at Annville

The team is handicapped the same as the basket ball team in not having a gymnasium to hold early practice and so will have to wait until the weather permits outside work. This is one of the strongest schedules Lebanon Valley has ever had in this sport but there is an exceptionally large amount of good material in the school this year for the development of good Varsity and Reserve teams. Every man will be given a thorough try out by Capt. Pauxtis so as to give every one a chance for the team. The list of candidates for the various teams is as follows :

Catchers—Capt. Pauxtis, Waughtel and Emery.

Pitchers—Schraeder, Reese, Becker and Snyder.

1st Base—Hambright and Appenzellar.

2nd Base—McAndrews, Lehman and Carnes.

3rd Base—Albert.

Short Stop—Oldham and Knauss.

Outfielders—Guyer, Maxwell, Wilder, Stehman, Snyder, Hall, Brenneman, Pickard, Singer, Erb, Ludwick, Heilman and Light.

THE FORUM

"As You Like It"

With Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" which was given last Commencement week by the students, a precedent was established for following years. This year another Shakespearean play "As You Like It" will be rendered under the direction of Profs. Jackson and Schlichter. The caste is as follows:—Duke, J. W. Kaufmann; Frederick, S. R. Oldham; Amiens, M. F. Lehman; Jaques, J. W. Stehman; Le Beau, E. E. Knauss; Charles, J. B. Showers; Jaques, S. H. Waughtel; Orlando, A. R. Spessard; Adam, R. J. Guyer; Touchstone, M. O. Billow; Corin, S. B. Long; Silvius, S. F. Pauxtis; Rosalind, Neda Knaub; Celia, Ano D. Adams; Phebe, Effie Schroyer; Audrey, Alice Lutz.

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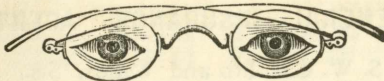
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THE FORUM.

Volume XIX.

APRIL, 1906

Number 7

Then and Now

THIRTY years ago, when the parents of the present students were in college, Lebanon Valley was a very unpretentious affair in comparison with its number of splendid buildings now occupied, or awaiting completion. Then, the present Academy building was the Ladies' Hall, not expensively furnished, but filled with as sweet and bright girls, as even now grace the College halls. Under the strict discipline of that day, he was a fortunate youth who could secure permission to call for an hour on Saturday afternoon, and that favor was usually granted on the written request of the young ladies' parents. Of course the sexes were never seen in promiscuous association, and the idea of taking strolls together on Sunday afternoon was never seriously considered, though doubtless, the desire to do so by those inclined to the sentimental was present then as now.

The only other college building was what was called the Main building, afterwards the Administration building, and that only half as large as it was at the time of the fire. In this building were the recitation rooms, the dining room, the chapel, the President's office and the boys dormitories. A little crowded, but there were some excellent teachers, and students with noble heads and hearts, who have since filled spheres of usefulness and achieved enviable success.

We had few athletic sports, but such games as we had were played by the student body, heartily and enthusiastically. It never occurred to us then that hired, or professional players were necessary to make genuine sport, or to give the college standing in the educational world.

The period of a generation witnesses wonderful changes in advancement and progress. Sometimes the movement seems to be retrograde, particularly to the old who have fond recollection of youth. But on the whole the general trend is in the right direction, and new doors of opportunity, new fields of endeavor, new methods of culture and equipment, are placing the present generation far ahead of the past.

The recent immense undertakings have surprised all who have not kept abreast of the situation. Instead of two buildings with little thought of appearance, here are a series of structures, modern in architecture, ornate in design, and planned for great things—involving an expenditure of some \$200,000. The Administration building, when completed, will compare with the best, and will accommodate five hundred to a thousand students. The two dormitories are fine buildings, and under well regulated conditions should have a waiting list of students ready to occupy them, when a vacancy occurs. Here, too, the possibilities for social culture are all that could be desired. For heating and lighting, the most improved methods are used, having reference to cleanliness and comfort.

With ability to utilize all these possibilities, young men and women may think themselves fortunate in being able to prepare for life work in Lebanon Valley College.

Education is fundamental, and it is high time that our people realize this truth. Parents often, indeed generally, treat it as secondary, and the children imbibe this spirit. What else can be expected? Here is the field of opportunity for the wide-awake pastor and teacher. "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver." Gems of priceless value have been picked up casually by the way, and aspirations have been inspired, the spirit of endeavor has been stirred by the thoughtful suggestions of a friend, a pastor, or a teacher, and thereby a new star has been added to the galaxy of the immortals, a name which the world will not willingly let die. Here, then, is the privilege and duty of every friend of our College to fill its walls with awakened minds, who will use the opportunities here offered for that culture and preparation for life work, absolutely essential in this age for the highest and best achievement.

PRES. A. P. FUNKHOUSER.



Translation from Heine's Harzreise



Y Logis promised a splendid view from the Rammelsberg. It was a beautiful evening. Night hunted upon her black steeds, and the long manes fluttered in the wind. I stood at the window and contemplated the moon. Is there really a man in the moon? The Slavs say he is called Klotar, and that the waxing of the moon is caused through his watering it. When I was still small I had heard that the moon was a fruit which was plucked by God

when it became ripe, and laid with the rest of the full-moons in the great closet which stands at the end of the world, and there it is nailed up with boards.

When I became larger I noticed that the world was not so narrowly bounded, that the human spirit breaks through these wooden barriers, and with an enormous (Peter's) key, with the idea of immortality, has opened all seven heavens. Immortality ! Beautiful thought ! Who has first conceived you ? Was it a burger of Nurmberg, who sat in a summer twilight before his house-door, with a white night-cap upon his head and a white clay pipe in his mouth, and dreamily thought how beautiful it would be if he thus forever, without his pipe and his life's breath going out, could sit and vegetate into Eternity. Or was it a young lover, who in the arms of his loved one, had those thoughts, and thought of them because he felt them, and because he could feel and think nothing else ! Love ! Immortality !—Suddenly in my breast it became so hot, that I believed the geographies had misplaced the equator, and that it now ran straight through my heart. And out of my heart gushed the feeling of love gushed forth longingly into the wide night. A heavy perfume came from the flowers in the garden beneath my feet. Perfumes are the feelings of flowers, and as the heart of man in the night where it believes itself alone and unwatched, feels strongly, so seem even the flowers, pensively ashamed, to await the encircling darkness in order to give themselves up entirely to their feelings, and to expire in sweet perfumes. Pour out, thou fragrance of my heart ! and seek behind those mountains the loved one of my dreams ! Even now she lies and sleeps ; at her feet the angels kneel, and if she smiles in her sleep, so is it a prayer which the angels echo ; in her breast heaven lies with all its bliss, and when she breathes my heart trembles in the distance ; behind the silken lashes of her eyes the sun has gone down. When she opens her eyes it is day and the birds sing, the herd bells sound and the mountains shimmer in their emerald clothes, and I strap on my knapsack and wander.

S. R. OLDHAM, '08.

"Undine" as a Product of the German Romantic School.

IN the last years of Schiller's life, there was a reaction against the philosophy, which he and Goethe had been trying to teach. Also, against the artificial classicism of the French school of poetry, which up to this time had permeated German literature, were the efforts of this reactive movement directed. This movement became known as the Romantic school, and its writers, with their appeals to the imagination, faith and superstition, were welcomed by the people, who were tired of the cold intellectuality of Schiller.

The Romantic school wanted to restore a belief in that mystery and wonder which surround the existence of man. The grotesque, the fantastic, the wonderful, they tried to portray in their poetry. To do this they naturally turned to a period when these things were the chief characteristics of poetry, and when poetry was carried into every phase of life. This was during the Middle Ages. To restore the picturesque life of this time was their constant aim, they longed to bring about the same condition of affairs that existed when poetry was the people's luxury and their pastime. So to the Middle Ages they went, delving in old manuscripts, and from them getting their fantastic and extravagant adventures, bringing to light old forgotten legends, and they even went so far as to adopt mediaeval expressions. One reason why they preferred mediaeval poetry as opposed to the classics, was, as one of the school expressed it, "The antique was foreign and at best we could have only poor imitation, while mediaeval poetry is national—deals with things that can inspire us—our religion, history, and our own Fatherland."

In all their works the personality of the writer stands out prominently. Some of their chief characteristics are their trying to unite practical life with art and poetry, trying to restore the Catholic faith of the Middle Ages, the fanciful way in which they viewed nature, and then the mediaeval setting which they gave everything.

The school was divided into the earlier and later periods. The Schlegel brothers, Novalis, and Tieck are the greatest names associated with the older school—to the later movement belong Achim von Arnim, Brentano, Chamisso, Fouque, Grimm and Uhland. Of Fouque's work; "Undine" is perhaps his best and most popular. It has been translated into almost every European language.

This fantastic story with its enchanted forests, in which wander strange beings, and in which you encounter talking brooks and waterfalls, is indeed most charming, and is a good example of the work of these men. The story is taken from an old mediaeval legend dating, perhaps, as far back as the thirteenth century.

Undine was a beautiful mermaid—her father, wishing that she might be endowed with a soul, and knowing the only way for her to possess it, is for her to live with human beings, has her taken, when a very small child, to a fisherman's hut—the simple fishing people find her, and thinking she had been lost or left there to die, they take her in and adopt her. They are unable to understand her wild, capricious moods—even after grown to beautiful young womanhood she never left teasing, playful manner—she acted as a spoiled child.

To the fisherman's hut came one day, a knight, a true mediaeval knight, and mounted on his prancing snow-white steed, with his scarlet red cloak thrown over his violet, gold embroidered jacket—it is indeed no wonder that Undine should lose her heart to him, for he was the first young man she had ever seen, and he loved her from the first meeting, for neither had ever seen such beauty. Her playfulness, her mysteriousness attracted him, and he stayed days and days until they were finally married.

But before they were married, Undine told Huldebrand, for that was the knight's name, that she was not of his race—she had no soul. She told him of her family—her father, a king among the water sprites, lived in the far off Mediterranean sea. Her uncle Kuhleborn was the monarch of the waters throughout the country in which they were living, and he it was who had brought her to the fisherman. For an instant a revulsion came over Huldebrand, to think he had loved this strange, this soulless maid. But his love quickly overcame every other feeling and he married her. After the marriage, Undine was a changed creature, she was all gentleness, mildness, goodness, a perfect woman—she had a soul.

The young people left the fisherman and his wife, and before going to Huldebrand's castle on the Danube, they decided to spend some time in town—Huldebrand wanted to show his beautiful bride. Undine became very popular in town, her beauty, her gentle winning ways made her a general favorite. Between one of the young women, named Berthalda, and Undine an unusually warm friendship developed, so

much so that Undine insisted on Berthalda's going with them to their castle.

The tragedy that followed is not hard to imagine. Huldebrand learned to love Berthalda, and to Undine he became more and more unkind—continually slighted and hurt at every turn, Undine led a solitary life, but never a reproach, never an unkind word did she utter. She loved Huldebrand with as intense a love as when she first saw him. At times his former passion would return and his old time love of Undine would make him forget that she was not of his race.

Undine warned him again and again that he should never be unkind to her near the water, because her relations, should they see her weep, would be sure to think her unhappy and would carry her off to her former home, and since she now had feelings and longings such as human beings, she would be very unhappy in the watery kingdoms. One day while the three were sailing down the Danube, Huldebrand did become angry with Undine, he scolded her, and, bursting into tears as she realized that she was being drawn into the depths, she said quite faintly—"Ach, holder Freind, ach, lebe wohl! Sie sollen dir nichts thun: mir bleibe treu, dass ich sie dir abwehren kann. Ach, aber fort muss ich, muss fort auf diese ganze junge Lebenszeit. O weh, O weh, was hast du angerichtet! O weh, O weh!" With that she vanished over the side of the boat.

Huldebrand truly mourned for her, and ever conscious of her last warning, he did remain true to her for months, but finally he decided to marry Berthalda. Undine in her home under the seas was conscious of all his acts, and she appeared to him in his dreams, night after night, urging him to be true to her, because if he was not, the water sprites had decided that he must die. He finally married Berthalda, and a few hours after the wedding a shrouded figure rose out of the well, and advanced with measured tread to Huldebrand's room—it was Undine, sent to pronounce the death sentence on one whom she still loved better than her own life. When Huldebrand saw her he knew why she had come—he began to feel death creeping over him, his old love for her came back and he wished that he might die in her arms, giving her one last kiss—and so he died. Leaving the room, still sobbing, she said to a servant "Ich habe ihn totegeweint," and then vanished.

This in short is the story. It is truly mediaeval, and with its appeal to the imagination, and its weirdness it is a good example of the

Romantic style. But I have said very little of one part of the story, perhaps the most charming part, the part which is truly characteristic of this school—and that is the way in which they treat nature.

The ground, the trees, the water, everything is full of all sorts of spirits, and nymphs. Going through the woods you could expect to have all sorts of tricks played upon you, all kinds of odd creatures bobbing in the middle of your pathway. Where you see a man standing a brook will suddenly appear. Where a moment before there was nothing except bare rock, a waterfall will send its dashing spray over you, laughing and mocking you in your confusion.

Kuhleborn, the uncle of Undine, had brought her, when a child, to the fisherman, and for that reason he always felt as though he were her guardian—and terrible was his anger when he thought her mistreated. He turned up anywhere, at most unexpected times, in the most fantastic, or grotesque shapes. He fairly haunted Huldebrand and Berthalda after they began to slight Undine.

Fouque has certainly succeeded in giving a beautiful close to this story which at first seemed to have ended so tragically.

The day when Huldebrand was buried, as the mourners were following the bier, a closely veiled figure glided among them "Undine." They whispered to one another, and shrank from her, but they let her follow unmolested. At the grave they all knelt with bowed heads until the grave was closed. When they arose the stranger was not there, but where she had knelt a little stream came bubbling from the turf—it rippled and rippled onward until the grave of the knight was altogether enclosed. So you may still see the ever faithful Undine embracing her lover knight.

ELIZABETH STEHMAN, '07.

The College Man in Business

UNTIL recently people believed that a college man was good for nothing but the medical, or the legal profession. This view arose from the fact that only young men with ordinary education entered business ; and as they generally became richer than most professional men, a college training came to be considered an actual hinderance instead of a help.

Those people, however, who still hold this view forget that conditions have changed, and that the new conditions demand a new and different type of men. They forget that the present day business is conducted on a large scale, and that the business men of the past would be amazed to see the changes that have taken place. Half a century ago almost any one had sufficient capital to conduct business on the ordinary small scale. The present cut-throat competition, which requires special training and ability, was then unknown.

Many persons think that a college training is useless, because the curriculum contains little that pertains to business. But this is a mistake. The present elective system enables the student to study the modern languages and practical economics. The other subjects may not aid him practically, but the very fact that he has mastered them, will give him the power to master other subjects that may be connected with his business, and to acquire them more thoroughly than the person who did not have a college training. He will not only be better fitted to master his special business training, but his college education should also have increased his ability as a thinker, so that he can study a situation more thoroughly and decide it with greater accuracy than his less favored rivals. Besides this a college training gives one a broad view of human nature, and develops higher ideals of honesty and living than are likely to be acquired elsewhere.

Every man's object in entering business is to make money. Whether or not he succeeds in accomplishing his purpose depends largely on his personal ability and his preparation for his work. If a man possessing ability and a limited amount of preparation is able to make a partial financial success, there is no question but that a college training would increase his chances. Not only will it increase his returns, but it will also make him more honest than he could be without it. Although the college man is usually guided by "college ethics" while at school, he is

at heart honest, and at graduation leaves behind him these seemingly loose moral principles.

A college training gives to its possessor superior ability which he may use justly or unjustly. The fact that a man possesses special ability, imposes upon him a special duty. He may use his superior ability to hide the injustice that he is doing to his fellow men, instead of using it in a legitimate business. But right and justice demand that he use it for his own benefit in such a way that his actions will be within the bounds of honesty. Unless the college man in business be honest and use his superior ability in an unselfish way, he would better not have his college training at all.

As a practical illustration of an educated man in business, we have Marshall Field who died recently in Chicago. Honesty and great wealth are usually considered too inconsistent to be found in the same person, but this principle did not apply to him. In all his dealings he was absolutely honest, and was the richest man in Chicago. He was one of the best educated merchants of his day, and to this higher education much of his success can be attributed. Just as he, the most successful business man of the past, was better educated than his contemporaries, so the business men of the future to be eminently successful must also have a liberal education, and the place to get it is at college. The great and successful business men of the twentieth century will be college or university graduates, who have combined with their higher training the purer qualities and principles of Marshall Field.

M. R. METZGER, '07.

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A Book's Opinions of Its Readers.

I WAS once the counselor of a good old man. I was his daily tutor; the one whom he loved most and upon whom he constantly meditated. The time came when I could no longer lie upon his lap and see the waving curls, which once hung about his ears, for it had been many years since we had been laid to rest—he to sleep, but I to wake at any time to soothe the weary mother, to guide the earnest pilgrim on his way, or to illuminate the heart, whose icy doors had long been closed to all good. There I was—the starlit pathway from this lowly earth to the vaulted sky.

The dust upon my leathern back told how long I had been lying on

the shelf ; so long that I began to think the good old men had all died, and that science and art were gathering the sheaves, that were wrought for me. One quiet evening I changed my decision. I heard the patter of little feet. I awoke and saw it was a little girl. I asked her whether I might be her chaperon through life.

"What makes you ask me that?" she said. "I do not know you."

"No, you do not know me, but you are tired and thirsty. Here, I will give you a cup from which, if you drink, you shall never thirst. My ways are paths of pleasantness and peace. Ask wisdom, and I will give it thee." She accepted me as a friend, and my walk with her was sweet.

I was again forgotten for some time, until one day a professor advised one of his students to take a course with me. The boy was cold and indifferent, and to teach him the real joys of life was a difficult task. For one hour each week, I lay on the table before him like crimson before the blind, but he saw not; my words to him were words of idleness, joys which he could not receive and beauty not to be perceived. My journey with him was not pleasant. I followed him through his school-days, but afterwards he paced more rapidly, and I could not keep step with him. I last saw him as he passed through the broad gates of pleasures. I gave a sigh for I knew he was some kind mother's boy, but I could not call him back.

Four years rolled by and another young student was put under my care. His eyes were bright, his face a story-book, and his heart a world of love. I spoke to him in these words: "Wherewith shall a young man cleanse his way? search and you shall find." He accepted my doctrine. I became the joy of his life. In the morning I filled his heart with sunshine for the day, and when the evening stars were twinkling, he sank to rest amid my downy feathers. His college days were seasons of gladness, his manhood days were spent in heralding the words, "Drink and live," into every clime. The end of his life was not death, but the transformation of mortality to immortality.

Thus time passed on. I was getting old and torn, but many happy thoughts came to me as I entered the hearts of those who turned my stained and rugged pages. I looked into many thousand hearts and faces, some beaming with sunshine, others dying for food. At last I lay down, and He, who is called "Revised," took my place.

J. F. LEININGER '10.

THE FORUM.

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Editorial.

THIS NUMBER of The FORUM is published by the new staff. we believe that the outgoing editors did their best to maintain the standard of The FORUM, and it is the determination of the present staff to do its best for the success of the same. If then its readers shall notice an improvement, and we hope that they shall, let them ascribe it to the fact that we have learned by experience. Very modestly do we assume our responsibility. We shall not begin by making great promises. We are willing to be judged by our work. Suggestions for the betterment of The FORUM are not merely welcomed, but they are solicited.

* * *

IN THE building up of this college for a "Greater Lebanon Valley," one of our most important needs seems to be forgotten by every one except the students. This need is a gymnasium. The older students of

the college had hopes in their Freshman year of being fortunate enough to use the gymnasium before graduation, but by the donor's withdrawal, their visions seem to have fled, and it would seem as if we would never have a gymnasium.

It seems strange that a college of our size, and one that has made so much progress in all departments, is not looked after in this particular. If we visit any college, or preparatory school of any note in this part of the country, the first thing students will boast of is their gymnasium. Then, if we should care to increase our student body this matter must be attended to. This may seem to be only a statement to some, but it is a real fact. Some students will not come to Lebanon Valley because we have no place to take systematic exercise. The writer knows personally students, who would have come to our college, but when they learned that we had no gymnasium, they entered other colleges where they had such facilities.

If the faculty and officers of the college desire the best work possible from the student in the class room, why do they not urge on this matter? A student without proper exercise can not exercise his mind to the best advantage. It seems foolish to think that a student should come here and develop his mind and soul, and leave the welfare of his body to take care of itself. Now that the offer for a gymnasium has been withdrawn, may we be able to look forward to some day in the near future when some friend will build a gymnasium? Until this building is realized the college will always be behind in athletics. How can we be expected to compete with other colleges that have well equipped gymnasiums to develop their athletes?

If this building is not soon forthcoming, the students should take action and bring the matter before the trustees and officers of the College. We hope that the day is not far distant when we will have the necessary facilities for the development of our students, and especially those who try for the different athletic teams.

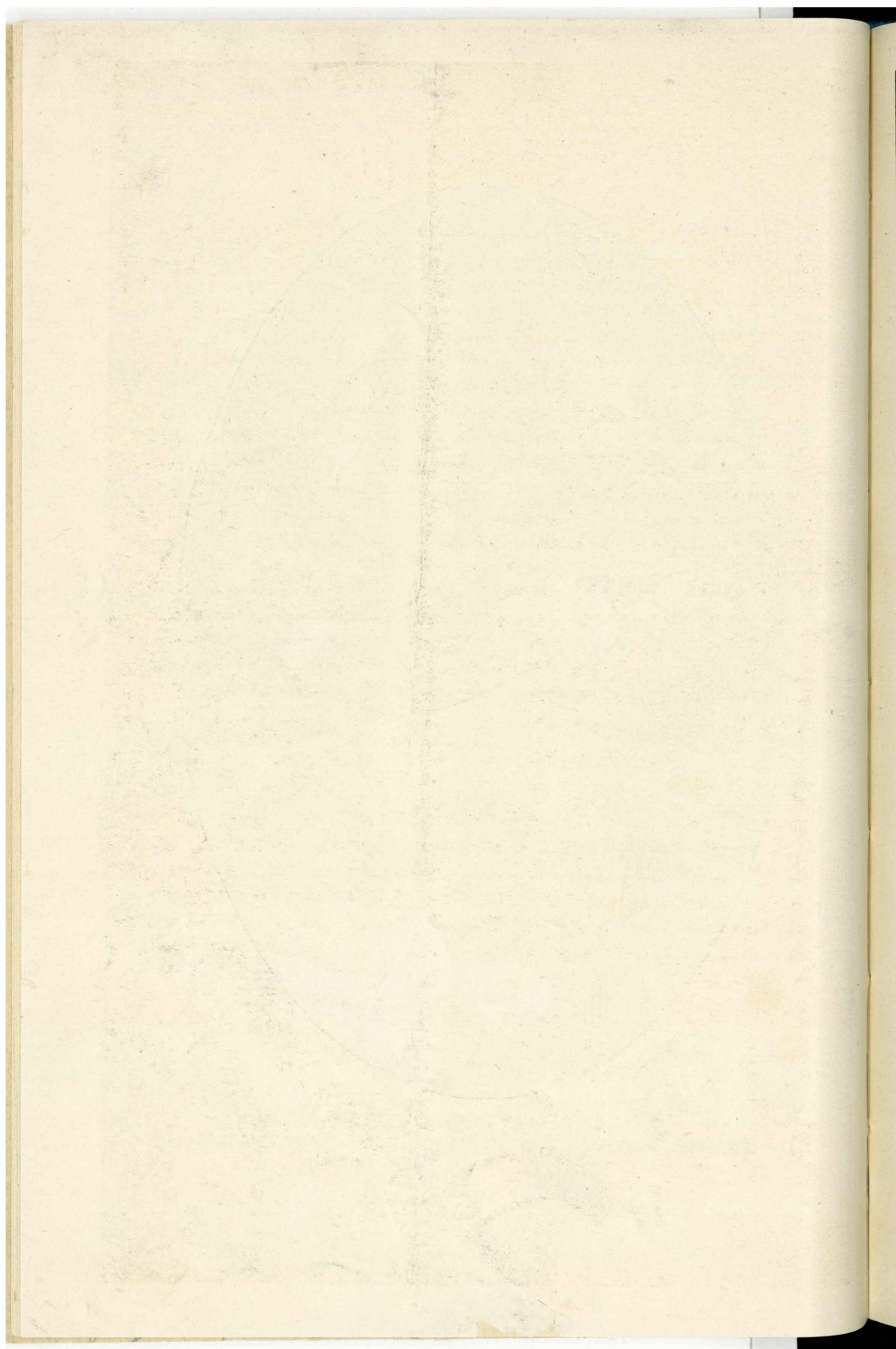
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The Musical Clubs' Trip

The members of the Glee, mandolin and Guitar clubs spent the greater part of their spring vacation on a trip through Cumberland Valley. Five concerts were given in as many towns. The Glee club of last year sang at four of these places, and the impression left by it was

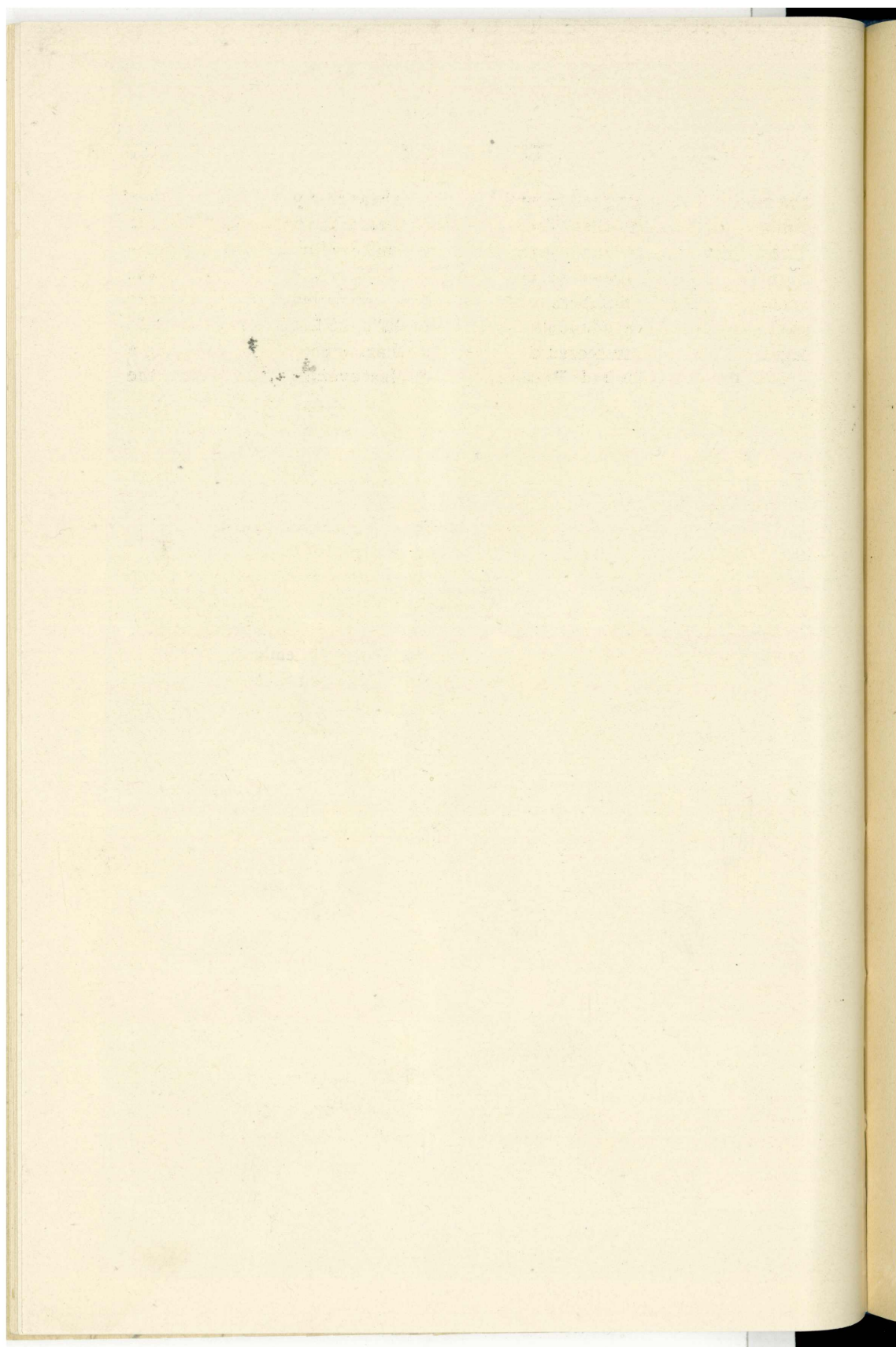


REV. A. P. FUNKHOUSER
RECENTLY ELECTED PRESIDENT OF LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE





THE FORUM STAFF



the means of bringing out crowded houses to hear this year's combination clubs. In all nearly three thousand people heard the program rendered. The audiences were composed of the most cultured citizens of the communities in which the concerts were given. Nearly every number was encored, and some numbers more than once. Such newspaper comments as these, "The Glee, Mandolin and Guitar clubs, of Lebanon Valley College, Annville, again scored a success in Chambersburg, by rendering a program in First United Brethren church, last evening, that pleased the audience that had assembled to hear the young musicians," and, "The work of both the vocal and instrumental portions of the club was good," indicate the general appreciation of the entertaining ability of these clubs. Several members were given individual mention in newspapers.

The itinerary was as follows: March 24, at Mechanicsburg; March 26, at Chambersburg; March 27, at Shippensburg; March 28, at Waynesboro; March 29, at Smithburg, Md. At Mechanicsburg the concert was held in the town hall, at Chambersburg, in the First United Brethren church; at Shippensburg, in Educational Hall; at Waynesboro, in the opera house; and at Smithburg, in the town hall. Members of the Glee club furnished the music for the preaching services at the Chambersburg First United Brethren church, the strongest church of its denomination in every way in the East, on Sunday, March 25.

At each of the five places, the musicians were taken into private homes, and were entertained hospitably. No less than an hundred and fifty homes opened their doors to them gladly. After the concerts, receptions were given in honor of the college boys at Chambersburg, Shippensburg and Smithburg. At Mechanicsburg, Misses Ora Harnish, '06, Mae Hoerner, '09, Anna and Bessie Nisley entertained some of the boys at their respective homes. The trip was a pleasant one, and it was enjoyed by all. Manager M. O. Snyder feels confident that our musical clubs made a good record. He compliments the boys for having behaved like gentlemen.



Sophomore Banquet

The class of 1908 held its banquet at the Lochiel Hotel, Harrisburg, on Friday evening, April 6. There was some fear that a member, or more than one, might be detained by the rival class, '09, but when the

last person boarded the car at Palmyra everyone was happy. The following menu was served in the Lochiel dining room at 9.30 o'clock.

Blue Points on Half Shell

Olives

Gherkins

Consomme, Princess

Planked Shad, Gloucester Style

Saratoga Chips

Sweetbread Croquettes aux Petite Poies

Roman Punch

Broiled Spring Chicken on Toast

New Potatoes

Asparagus

Tomato and Lettuce Salad

Fruit

Strawberries and Ice Cream

Coffee

When all had done full justice to the many good things, the toastmaster, M. O. Billow, addressed the class and announced the following toasts, which were responded to in a very pleasing and happy manner.

"Our Girls"

R. S. B. Hartz

"Our Boys"

Miss Alice Zuck

"Our Athletics"

Stanley Oldham

"President's Toast"

R. J. Guyer

Before leaving the dining hall the class and college yells were given, after which the class went to the parlor where a short time was spent in music with Mr. Ludwig at the piano. It is not necessary to add that everyone thoroughly enjoyed the evening's programme. The happy faces of all was a testimony stronger than words.



A Much Needed Gift.

By diverting the twenty-five thousand dollars that was originally intended for a science hall to the general building fund, the immediate completion of the Administration building has been made possible. The donor of this money agreed to this arrangement without the least demur.

This does not mean that the science hall will not be built. It will be delayed, and that is all. The foundation has been built, and is now ready for the superstructure.

Owing to a reversal of the financial policy, it may not be built for a year or so. As President Funkhouser indicates in another article in this number, a canvass was started for \$200,000. With the expectation of securing this amount, plans were made for four new buildings, two of which—the boys' and the girls' new dormitories, both fine buildings,—have been completed and the third, the Administration building, nearly so. This building when completed is to cost between fifty-five and sixty thousand dollars. It is so nearly completed that only the inside work remains to be done. The \$200,000 have not been forthcoming as rapidly as had been anticipated.

Not wishing to plunge into debt, the authorities stopped work on the building until more money would be available. A proposition was made to the gentleman who offered \$25,000 for a science hall, and it was accepted.

The students are anxious to have the Administration building finished, for it is to contain the recitation rooms. Since the fire of last Christmas a year ago, the recitations have been held in the Conservatory of Music. This building is not suited for literary and music work simultaneously.



Opening of Spring Term.

After a vacation of ten days, the College began the Spring term on Tuesday, April 3, at 9 o'clock. The students were very irregular in returning. Some of them came back on the Saturday before classes were started, but the last arrivals came in after work had been begun. All the students report having had a pleasant vacation.

The first glad news that greeted the student body was the announcement by the Dean, Prof. Lehman, that the afternoon periods had been cut down for this term from one hour to forty-five minutes. This arrangement is advantageous to students and professors alike in many ways. Under this plan the last period ends at 3.15 o'clock. The base ball men are favored especially. Their afternoon classes will not interfere with their daily practise.

This is a very busy term. The seniors are finishing their theses. In addition to their graduation thesis, they are required to write three others during the year. In some cases procrastination is now making trouble in the senior camp. The Bizarre is keeping the juniors busy.

Class scraps are still engrossing the minds of the sophomores and the freshmen. Base ball, the preparation for several plays, society anniversaries and countless other affairs are heaping up work for the students.

However, it must be remembered that these things are merely secondary. Class work must not be slighted for a day of reckoning will come before we get our grades.



Alumni Notes

Miss Mabel Spayd, '04, was recently a visitor at the college.

Thomas F. Miller, '01, was with us a few days at the beginning of the term.

We are pleased to hear of Rev. A. R. Clippinger's, '05, success on his charge, New Cumberland.

Prof. J. E. Lehman, '74, delivered his lecture on "The Man in the Moon" before a large audience at New Cumberland, Apr. 6.

Titus Kreider, '05, who so successfully managed our base ball team last season, now a student at Yale, witnessed our first base ball game of the season, Apr. 7.

Prof. Harry E. Spessard, '00, and Miss Alice M. Beck were united in happy wedlock in the Reformed Church, of Cavetown, Md., on March 28. They have taken up their residence on East Main Street, Annville. We wish them a long and happy life.

Dr. H. U. Roop, '93, ex-president of Lebanon Valley College, returned to Annville on Thursday, April 5, from an European trip of five weeks, during which time he made a study of the educational systems of the leading continental universities. He is in good health and reports having had an enjoyable time.

"The Forum" tenders congratulations to Prof. H. E. Enders, '97, for his success in repeatedly winning scholarships and prizes at Johns Hopkins University. Recently he was selected University Scholar in Zoology for 1905-06. He had the same scholarship during 1904-05. Besides this he has won a number of prizes and was also elected a member of the honorary fraternity, Chapter Alpha of Maryland Phi Beta Kappa.

Y. M. C. A. Notes

New Y. M. C. A. officers have been elected for 1906-7. They are : President, E. M. Gehr ; vice president, S. B. Long ; secretary, C. L. Emery ; treasurer, J. Fred Miller ; pianist, E. V. Hodges ; janitor, J. F. Leininger ; and chorister, M. F. Lehman.

President Gehr has appointed these committees. On membership, S. H. Waughtel, W. E. Hamilton, C. F. Clippinger and A. W. Herrman ; on finance, J. F. Miller, J. L. Appenzellar and J. W. Stehman ; on bible study, C. W. Shoop, C. L. Emery and J. F. Leininger ; on missionary, J. B. Showers, G. M. Richter and H. W. Andrews ; on devotional, M. O. Billow, S. B. Long and Mark Wert ; on social, P. F. Esbenshade, W. E. Herr and R. J. Guyer.

During the first week of April, W. J. Miller, state Y. M. C. A. secretary, spent a few days here in the interest of the state association. He held short conferences with each committee, the object of which was to give them a start in their work.



The Normal Department.

That an increased outlay produces increased returns, is surely applicable to the Normal, or teachers' department of the College. Every spring term brings in a large delegation of "Normalites," but the enrollment for this year is going to be a record breaker. They have started to come. Every day a few more make their appearance. Judging from present indications, more than a hundred will be in this department. The new buildings on the campus make it possible to accommodate adequately so large a number.

It is almost within the realm of tradition that Lebanon Valley College, once known as the Annville Academy, has been the mecca of seekers of knowledge and improvement in this section of the State. To sustain the popularity of the Academy of years ago in this vicinity, the Normal department has been kept up with a corps of able professors and teachers at its head.

Prof. Wesley M. Heilman, A. B., is the principal. He is assisted by Alvin Binner, M. E., and to some extent by the Academy professors. There is no scarcity of talent to manage properly this department.

There are many advantages in a college normal that are not to be found in a strictly normal school. College life is the molding of complete and useful lives. The sociability and the intellectuality of the college will saturate even the students of the Academy and of the Normal departments, even though the former is in a way isolated from the two latter.



Academy Base Ball Team

In order to create some enthusiasm along the line of athletics in the Academy, a base ball team has been formed in that department. It is hoped that the boys will do their part in practising so as to make themselves able to compete with other academy and high school teams. The candidates for the team are: S. Roy Brenneman, Albert Brenneman, Robert Kreider, J. K. Lehman, Lester and Earl Spessard, Mark Wert, Amos Bomberger, Rex and Dwight John, W. C. Shoop, Floyd Shafer, Mahlon Wells and John Leininger. From this list the following officers have been chosen: Captain, S. Roy Brenneman; assistant, Robert Kreider; manager, Lester Spessard; treasurer, J. F. Leininger.

With a little practise and training there is no doubt but that a good team can be selected from this list, and it is hoped that the Academy faculty, all those in authority, and friends of the Academy will encourage the team, both financially, and with good will so as to make the undertaking a success. All other Academies and high schools have their athletics, such as foot ball, basket ball and base ball. If managed rightly there is no reason why our Academy should not be classified with the up-to-date institutions.



Literary Societies

The Kalozetean literary society celebrated its twenty-ninth anniversary, April 13. The hall was tastefully decorated with the society colors, red and old gold. The following program was rendered:

Invocation, President A. P. Funkhouser; organ prelude—Fantasia, Andante, Allegro, W. Faulkes, L. DeWitt Herr; President's address, "An Example of Persistence," Paul M. Spangler; quartette, While I Have You, arranged by J. A. Parker, E. Hamilton, F. Hartman, R. G. Light, E. V. Hodges; oration, "Modern Individualism," Ray G. Light; oration,

"The Uncrowned King," John C. Rupp; octette, 'Tis Morn, Adam Geibel, E. Hamilton, F. Hartman, R. G. Light, E. E. Ludwig, A. K. Mills, E. V. Hodges, E. E. Knauss, L. D. Herr; essay, "Lincoln and His Humor," C. E. Shenk; piano solo, Frank Hartman.

After the entertainment a reception was given by the society.

The following officers were elected for the remainder of the term in the Philokosmian literary society: President, Merle M. Hoover; vice president, A. W. Herrman; recording secretary, L. J. Appenzellar; corresponding secretary, S. B. Long; editor, M. F. Lehman; treasurer, P. F. Esbenschade; chaplain, M. O. Snyder; critic, M. E. Metzger; pianist, I. S. Seitz; janitor, Rex John; assistant, Lester Spessard.



Iowa Senate Reveres Dead Bishop

Although dead and buried for several months, encomiums still re-echo the useful career of Bishop E. B. Kephart, who was once the most stalwart and ablest bishop of the United Brethren church. Recently the widow, Mrs. Kephart, received an engrossed copy of a set of resolutions, which were passed unanimously by the Senate of the state of Iowa. A reproduced copy follows:

"Whereas An allwise Providence has removed from among us so very suddenly and unexpectedly Hon. Ezekiel B. Kephart, an honorable member of the Upper House of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, in the years 1872 to 1876, who assisted in the revision of the Code of Iowa, and who in the main shaped the present school law of the State and arranged the system of normal institutes, was a man of great administrative ability, eminent in scholarship, a distinguished jurist, the acknowledged parliamentarian of his church, authority upon all church law, was possessed of great social qualities, whose domestic relations were most beautiful, dignifying and glorifying the home life, a type of Christian citizen, loving, intelligent, catholic, noble and pure, optimistic in his views, looking out hopefully into the future and believing that for the Church and our honored nation there is a brighter day. A manly man, a true patriot, an honored citizen, loved and respected by all with whom he came in contact. He was elected to the presidency of Western College this State in 1869 and served in that capacity thirteen years. He was elected Bishop of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ in 1881.

In this capacity he served his Church twenty-four years. Therefore in view of his noble life, his lofty character and his eminent services be it;

Resolved, That in the death of Honorable Ezekiel B. Kephart we have lost an illustrious citizen, a wise counsellor and a true patriot. His family has lost a faithful and devoted husband and a loving father, the community a valued and esteemed friend and the Church one of its noblest and ablest men. And be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the Journal of the Senate and that an engrossed copy be presented to the wife and daughters of the deceased by the Secretary of the Senate."

W. C. STUCKSLGER,

JAMES ELERICK,

R. C. STIRTON,

COMMITTEE

Attest:

Geo. A. Newman, Secretary of Senate.

x x

College Notes

Rev. E. H. Gerhart, pastor of the First Lutheran Church, of Annville, addressed the Tuesday evening prayer meeting, Apr. 3. He took for his subject Rom. 13-14: "But put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ." Rev. Gerhart said that we should put on Christ as a justifying garment, as a sanctifying garment, as a beautiful garment and as a perfect garment. We can attain all these by faith. Faith receives, love gives. This faith can be received only through prayer.

Mr. W. J. Miller, state secretary of the Y. M. C. A., led the chapel exercises on Monday morning, April 9, and gave a short talk on the boldness of Christ. He spoke of Christ's boldness in seeking truth, and in standing for it. It costs something to stand for the truth. Each of us has temptations. If we yield we will be the weaker. Christ was bold in standing against sin and bold in attempting a great mission. We should have a high ideal and aim to reach it.

The faculty propose to abolish the one long senior thesis, and to substitute in its place three theses from different departments, probably, one in history, one in ethics and one in English literature. If this plan is carried out, it will be superior to the former custom, and will be far

more beneficial to the individual student. The principal results of this new plan will be more thorough original research. The one thesis required some research, but only in one line, and what the college student needs is a knowledge of different subjects. It is time enough to specialize after the broad foundation, which a college education can give, has been acquired. Some objection may be raised on the ground that it will give three times as much work, but this is not true, for it is far more easier to write three papers of two thousand words each than to try to work out a subject, not broad enough to give a wide range of thought, or to write a long thesis upon which sufficient material cannot be found to make it the required length. The student who is only interested in one subject might object to this, because he desires to put all his time on his chosen work, but here he is making a mistake, for he can still devote the greater part of his time to his favorite subject. But at the same time he will be broadening his knowledge on other subjects that will be of benefit to him in almost any line of work that he may take up after leaving college.

Prof. S. H. Derickson has re-organized the biological field club. The officers are : Ethel Myers, president ; George H. Hoffer, vice president ; Effie Shroyer, secretary ; C. Ray Bender, treasurer. Last spring the club made a trip of inspection to Penryn. This spring the club proposes to make several trips.

To be the last president of the present senior class is the distinction accorded Charles Frey. The other officers are : Andrew Bender, vice president ; Ruth Hershey, secretary ; J. C. Strayer, treasurer. This was the senior class' last election.

The biological field club held its regular monthly meeting at the home of Prof. S. H. Derrickson, Wednesday evening, April 11. The professor gave a talk on the owls of this state. Margaret Berlin made a report on the clubs' collection of weasels and skunks. Prof. and Mrs. Derickson entertained the club nicely.

Miss Cornina Crowell, a senior at Wellesley College, spent a week at the College this month, as the guest of Miss Bessie Trovillo, the preceptress at the Ladies' Hall. A number of social functions were held in her honor. On the evening of April 4, Miss Trovillo entertained her students of the German language with Miss Crowell as an invited guest. The next afternoon Miss Trovillo gave an at home in her honor. Friday

evening, April 6, Miss Crowell was the honored guest at a social gathering given by Miss Reba Lehman, the librarian. The same afternoon, she was entertained by Prof. J. K. Jackson. Prof. and Mrs. Schlichter, on Tuesday evening, April 10, gave a dinner to which she was invited as the guest of honor.

Prof. Lehman, assisted by some of the students in the engineering department, made a survey of the campus, Thursday, April 12, for some legal purpose.

x x

College Calendar For May

- May 4. Philo Anniversary.
- " 5. Base ball, Delaware College.
- " 5. Modern Language Club.
- " 9. Biological Field club.
- " 12. Base ball, Susquehanna.
- " 12. Play, "The Rivals."
- " 14. Conservatory students recital.
- " 21. Graduate recital—Elsie Arnold—voice.
- " 22. " " —May Berger—piano.
- " 23. " " —Margaret Berlin—piano.
- " 24. " " —L. D. Herr—organ.
- " 25. " " —Lizzy Hiesley—organ.
- " 26. " " —Edith King—voice.
- " 26. Modern Language club.
- " 28. Students' recital.
- " 28. Graduate recital—Iva Maulfair—piano.
- " 29. " " —Lucile Mills—voice.
- " 31. Annaville High School Commencement in College Chapel.

x x

Special Session of the Trustees

A special meeting of the college board of trustees was held in the President's office, Tuesday, April 10. The ratification of Dr. A. P. Funkhouser's election to the presidency and final arrangements for a \$50,000 loan constituted the major part of the business transacted. President of the board, S. F. Engle, called the meeting to order.

As successor to Dr. H. U. Roop, the executive committee a month ago decided upon Dr. A. P. Funkhouser who took up the presidency imme-

diately, but his election was not approved by the entire trustee board until the last special session.

After careful calculation, the trustees concluded that all the indebtedness now standing and that which will accrue through the completion of the buildings now in course of construction can be liquidated by a loan of \$50,000. A bond issue of that amount will be made through a Harrisburg trust company.

This is a small amount of indebtedness as compared with the magnificent equipment that we now have. Our facilities are far from being exhausted. Lebanon Valley's student body is too small for the plant and the capital invested therein. This matter as well as other things that concern Lebanon Valley's finances will be enlarged upon by President Funkhouser in our next number.

It is not probable that the board of trustees will meet again until commencement week, in June.



Colleges and College Men

A number of Yale alumni are trying to nominate congressman Herbert Parsons to the seat in the Yale corporation, which will be vacant when Senator Depew's term as fellow ends.

Otterbein expects to have a new ladies' dormitory in the near future. It will be called the Phillip G. Cochran Memorial Hall. A sketch of the building appears in the March number of the Otterbein Aegis.

Schulykill Seminary has received a gift of \$25,000, from Messrs. Yeager, and Krause, of Reading.

The University of Cambridge won the annual University boat race from Oxford on April 7. The race was on the Thames from Putney to Mortlake, a distance of four and one half miles. The time was eighteen minutes.

It is said that Indiana is the only state that has a solid delegation of College-bred men in both houses of Congress. Formerly Massachusetts occupied first place in this respect.

State and the Indians have made an agreement to play their annual football game for the next four years, at Williamsport.

State won the state championship debate by defeating Dickinson, at Philadelphia, Thursday evening, April 12.

Base Ball

The base ball season started on April 7 with a defeat at the hands of Gettysburg. Reese started to pitch the game and showed good form until the fourth inning, when, complaining of a sore arm, he was replaced by Becker. Becker was batted out of the box in one inning and Brenne- man finished the game in a creditable manner. The final score was 20 to 6 in Gettysburg's favor. The game throughout was rather poorly played by Lebanon Valley.

The game with the Indians on Saturday, April 14, resulted in another defeat by the score of 7 to 6. The game was close and interesting throughout. In the first two innings, through the wildness of Gardiner and Mt. Pleasant and opportune hitting by Pauxtis, McAndrews, and Maxwell, Lebanon Valley secured a lead, which they kept until the sixth inning when timely hits and two costly errors gave the Indians four runs and placed them in the lead, which they kept to the end of the game. Reese pitched fine ball for six innings, having ten strike-outs to his credit. Pauxtis replaced him in the seventh and, although he had a sore arm, he held the Indians down to no score for the remainder of the game. For the Indians Roy pitched in splendid style. The score :

Lebanon Valley	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.	Indians	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Oldham, 2b	2	0	2	2	0	Roy, 1b p	0	3	6	1	1
Pauxtis, c	2	2	11	2	1	Young'r, cf	1	0	1	0	0
McAndrews, 3b	1	1	0	2	1	Balenti, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Maxwell, 1b	0	1	11	0	0	John'n, 2b	0	2	3	3	0
Guyer, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Pappan, ss	2	2	2	3	0
Carnes, ss	0	0	0	2	1	Hen'ks, 3b	1	1	0	0	1
Stehman, lf	0	0	2	1	1	Arch'te, cf	2	1	0	0	0
Ludwig, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Baird, c	1	1	10	1	0
Reese, p	1	0	0	4	0	Mt. Pl'nt, p	0	0	0	2	0
Waughtel, c	0	0	0	1	0	Gardiner, p	0	1	3	1	0
Totals	6	4	27	14	4	Totals	7	11	37	11	2
Lebanon Valley							3	3	0	0	0—6
Indians							0	2	0	0	1—7

Base ball well deserves its place as the ideal American sport. Because of the relaxation it affords, the science and splendid bodily exercise found in it, it is one of the best of athletic games. To a student desiring relaxation it affords an excellent chance for exercise with a minimum of brutality and danger. The base ball season is on now, and in order to develop a winning team a large number of candidates for the

different teams is necessary. Let every man who has any ability come out and try for one of the teams. He will earn the place he deserves. More participation in all athletics should be taken by the general student body. Not until such a general participation is the rule and not the exception in American colleges, will athletics reach their true place as in English schools where the "star" members on the foot ball, croquet and tennis teams, are afterward leading men in Parliament, in the foreign service and in the many different phases of public life. We should have more candidates for the second team. With thirty earnest candidates from the student body we could be assured of a successful season, for although we might not win the majority of games yet we could still call it successful for the results would be apparent next year, and the years following.

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THE FORUM.

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MAY, 1906

Number 8

The Success of Failure

THE ground is white with cherry blossoms. They are heaped in little snow drifts beneath the tree. They are beautiful and yet we pity them, for they are fallen blossoms. They will produce no fruit. They are failures. And yet we forget that it was necessary that those blossoms fall from the bloom-crowded branches in order that the ones left upon the tree might produce the perfect fruit. Then it is that we realize that the fate of the fallen cherry blossoms is not pathetic but is glorious.

What a hard word is failure ! How often that word has been written across the records of man !

"The best laid schemes o' mice an' men,
Gang aft aglay,
And leave us nought but grief and pain,
For promised joy."

But perhaps if we analyze these failures in a broad spirit, we would find that like the fallen cherry blossoms many of those things which we call failures in life are not so in the last analysis.

The shores of time are strewn with wrecks. So many times man in his weakness has failed to accomplish that which he has striven to attain. So many times man has experienced the agony of plans, baffled, of hopes, crushed, that the pessimist would tell us that the history of man has been only a history of failures. It would be difficult therefore to select the world's greatest disappointment. Yet it seems to me that the acme of it all was reached nineteen hundred years ago when two men were walking along a hot, dusty road in Judea. Keen disappointment and defeat showed in their countenances. As they journeyed, heavy of heart, they spoke sadly of the happenings of the week. So absorbed were they in their sorrow that they scarcely noticed a third traveller who walked by their side. He asked of them the subject of their earnest conversation and they answered him by telling him a story filled with anguish. Their sorrow reached its climax in these words : "But we hoped that

it was he who should redeem Israel." Can you conceive of greater disappointment than this? They were Jews, they who longed yearningly for one to come who would restore them to their former glory. He of whom they spoke had by his character, by descent, and by his acts fulfilled every prophecy as the promised Messiah. They had followed him with fervent, patriotic faith, believing sincerely that they would be with him when he would be crowned King of the Jews in all his glory. But a few days before he had been executed, cruelly crucified without lifting a finger in his own defense. Hence to them he was a failure. But was his death a failure? They thought so; but we know that out of earth's greatest sorrow which they experienced that day has come earth's greatest joy. His death was one of the fallen cherry blossoms, but by his fall was produced the greatest fruitage that the world has ever known.

Man has learned by experience that many of his defeats have resulted in his greatest triumphs. There are no nations which have always been successful. Some of them have succumbed to adversity and are now spoken of as dead nations, while others have risen above their failures. As we look back over the history of our own beloved nation there is no darker period than that of the Civil War. When it was over they spoke of a lost cause. The South was defeated, ruined and humiliated. Those principles for which she fought were dead issues. For the south the war was a failure, and yet as we look backward today we see that the war was really their greatest blessing. Today the South is awakening to an era of prosperity which would have been utterly impossible, had slavery, that institution for which they fought so bravely, succeeded. We hear of the "solid South" in politics, but not only in politics, but in many other ways there is a spirit of unity and brotherhood among the states of the South which could not have been possible had the principles of state sovereignty been successful. Yes, slavery and state rights were fallen petals from the cherry tree which had to drop in order that more beautiful and greater principles might flourish.

The chips of marble fall one by one from the chisel of the sculptor. We look at them with pity. They are waste products, useless things. But let us not forget that they must fall away in order that the statue may stand forth in all its beauty. So have been the lives of many men. Many centuries ago a man, whose name every scholar reveres, taught the youths of his beloved city. They loved him and honored the methods and principles which he upheld. But in time he won enemies through

his teachings, beautiful and good as they were. He was tried and condemned to death and although a word, a desire to retract those principles for which he lived, would have saved him, yet he refused to do so and died as bravely as he had lived. The friends of Socrates saw only failure in his death. But through his death lived those principles which make his name revered, principles which have become parts of great systems of philosophy, and many a man has been made stronger and better by considering his death. The world has known many others whose lives have been apparent failure but in reality they were the seemingly useless chips of marble which have fallen in order that the principles for which they died might stand forth great and beautiful.

Thus man has learned that failures have always come into the lives of men throughout history. Failures must come into the life of every normal man and we wonder why it is so. But there is a philosophy of it. "Sweet are the uses of adversity" is an old proverb whose truth can not be questioned. Let us see if we can find some of the reasons why the bitter is mixed with the sweet in our lives.

Is there any one who does not feel real joy in facing a gale of wind? He is a poor sort of man and has a weak brand of manhood, whose muscles do not harden and whose spirits do not rise when he faces a storm. Thus many times the storms of adversity bring out our best energies. George Macdonald said of Milton "I do believe God wanted a grand poem from that man and so blinded him that he might write it." The world knows what the blind poet accomplished. This is one of the purposes of failure, and if you are made of heroic stuff the storm of adversity will only cause you to send forth energies, greater and stronger than you have ever known before.

Failure often actually leads a man towards the goal of success and he follows the leading ignorant of its purpose. When Commodore George Dewey received orders in 1897 placing him in command of the Asiatic squadron he went obediently and unquestionably, although he knew he was a victim of a naval clique, who wished to give him the most remote and worst station at their command. But on the morning of May 1, 1898 Dewey had turned his apparent failure into success, as all the world knows. So it is with many, many misfortunes which beset us. Although we do not know it, they may be leading us onward to sure success and towards opportunities of which we had not even dreamed before.

Failure often puts man in a more suitable place. In 1886 Theodore Roosevelt ran for mayor of New York City and failed of election. If he had succeeded, says his biographer, he would have sought re-election and would have been carried too far out of the track of national politics to have been a candidate for assistant secretary of state under Harrison. Had Mr. Blaine favored, instead of opposing and defeating him, for this office he would never have become famous as civil service commissioner. Again if he had secured the appointment which he coveted in the staff of General Fitzhugh Lee he would not have organized the regiment of Rough Riders and become the most picturesque figure in the volunteer army. He was never downed by defeat but each failure always seemed to fit him for some better position. Many a failure coming into our lives is doing the same for each one of us, if we only knew it.

In the "Bad Lands" of North Dakota grows a very interesting tree called the diamond willow. When the diamond willow begins to grow it sends up a very thrifty, promising shoot, and gives every token of developing into a large, beautiful tree. But as soon as the little twigs and branches begin to die down, it sets all the sap and life of the tree to work building little diamond-shaped tombs about the spot where each branch died, and it so devotes itself to this work that it is in maturity a very dwarfed scrubby tree. Many men are like the diamond willow. The failures which have come into their lives have been brooded over so much that their growth has been stunted and their lives have become entire failures.

How different is the story of the great pine tree. That tree only grows the higher because some of their lower branches are broken. Its failures only serve to make it stronger and greater and more determined to gain its place in the upper air.

The lesson is plain to us. Don't be diamond willows brooding over your failures, but be the great pine and use your failures as incentives to allow you to catch the inspiration and the glory of the upper air.

Yes failures are not always so in the last analysis. They are often truly blessings in disguise. When the next one comes into your life,—today and if not today, then tomorrow, for they are bound to come, don't back away in defeat from it. But thank a kindly providence for it, brace yourself against it, overturn it, then stand upon it, and reach up and get a grip upon higher and better things.

M. M. HOOVER, '06

Modern Individualism

FIVE HUNDRED years before Christ, there lived in the classic country of Greece a man by the name of Protagoras. He taught that man is the measure of all things, and his doctrine was representative of a class of men known as Sophists. They were held in disfavor and the public ban was placed on their teachings, because the people feared that it would subvert government. Civilization had not yet advanced so far that governments could safely and consistently recognize the rights and importance of the individual. The individual existed for the state, not the state for the individual. The common good was the highest good and the individual was compelled to sacrifice for the sake of the community. This was custom ; this was tradition.

Now we believe differently. The highest good of the individual is the highest common good. The state exists for the individual, not the individual for the state. Are we right? Was the ancient wrong?

The ancients denied themselves much good in order that they might avoid much evil. We accept much evil rather than not secure much good. But, do our advantages compensate for our widespread evil? That is a problem. Of several things we are certain. There is much evil, and it arises out of the fact that the individual is granted much freedom. Either not all men can understand that the highest good of the individual is the highest common good, or they do not fully realize themselves. For modern individualism is selfish and very narrow. Man sees no good beyond his own. When he thinks he is altruistic, he is in reality selfish. Few people pray as much for their brother's good as they do for their own. Few people love their neighbors as themselves. Man first of all seeks his own advantage ; that of the rest, afterwards. He seeks to get all he can, and to keep all he gets. Such are some of the qualities of modern individualism, and the evils consequent upon it are great.

An all-consuming devotion to it will pervert one's judgement and conscience. It limits the vision, shutting out the wonderful needs of the world and the great good that may, and ought to be, accomplished by the proper application of the powers which one possesses. It will render the individual obdurate to the pitiable call of the masses and cause him to withhold the sympathy and compassion that are like a

healing balm to them. We as a christian country hold correct theories of living, but we are woefully in error in our practise. We believe in submission to the powers that be and in consecrated service to our fellowmen. But this hatefully selfish and narrow individualism makes us blind to those virtues. Man thinks too much that the state exists for the individual ; that his rights are above those of the state. And this constitutes the great danger in our modern individualism. There is no evil which tends to ruin and disintegrate the existing order of things so much as it does, not even intemperance.

It is the direct purpose of modern individualism to break laws ; and where they are impossible to be broken, to escape them. Its tendencies are anarchistic. Man in his mad, blind and giddy course for the satisfaction of self will surely come into conflict with the rights of others. His course is impossible where there is law and order. Thus our modern demagogues are coming to have a disrespect for law, because it so often is an obstacle in the accomplishment of a selfish purpose. Therefore they support well-paid lobbyists in our national and state legislative halls for the purpose of influencing the repeal and prevention of objectionable laws, and the enactment of laws favorable to their own individual enterprises. We should perhaps be surprised if we knew how big an item in a corporations expenditures the money spent for legal proceedings and for the evasion of legal proceedings is. Whether a law is ethically or politically good is no consideration to them. The question is whether or not it will serve their purpose. The law is the clay and the rich man the potter. All the result of modern individualism is almost invariably materialistic.

Such are some of the forms which modern individualism takes among the wealthier classes. But the spirit is not solely confined to them. It permeates all classes, both rich and poor. It is among the lower classes that this individualism is perhaps the most pernicious and productive of the most hateful results. There is not a more undesirable class than the do-as-you-please people. They think that their rights and interests dominate over all those of their neighbors. They think that their fellowmen exist expressly for their own individual subservience. They are like brutes fighting tooth and nail for what they consider their natural rights. And then they think they are zealously obeying the law of nature ; and not of nature only but of God also, thus trying to give their inhuman and selfishly voracious conduct a divine sanction.

They are the ones who pull down and destroy all that is elevating and progressive. They are the ones who defy the laws that are thrown about them for their own physical and social safety. They are the ones who lower the standard of living. They are the ones who do not send their children to school for a greater part of the term and to a greater age than they are actually compelled by law. And it is just such children who are the mischief-makers on the street, both during the day and especially after dark when they are initiated into vice and crime. They are the insurrectionists and the creators of lynch-law, mob-rule, and black hand organizations. They are the assassins and kings. They are swayed hither and thither by passion just as a leaf is driven to and fro by the wind. There is no firmness, or stability in them. Their conduct must be subversive of all government. Where such individualism holds unchecked sway, polity can no more exist than it can among the tigers of the jungle. It is in fact the sum of all possible anti-social and anarchistic tendencies.

Was the ancient entirely wrong in his fears concerning individualism? I suspect not. If all men were highly educated and good, individualism and altruism would be identical, and we would rapidly be approaching the ideal state. But individualism at the present time is too far in advance for all people.

RAY G LIGHT, '06



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Editorial.

There is a movement on foot to drop the five dollar athletic fee from the college bills. This is to be done because a few students object to pay it. The student body as a whole will not endorse this action, for it will effect seriously athletics.

There is no excuse for omitting the entire fee. The amount might be lowered to three dollars. If the fee, whatever the amount may be, is not made compulsory, it will devolve upon a certain class of students to support the athletic teams. Some few students there are who would not even then patronize the games. To saddle the burden of maintaining athletics upon a certain class of students would not be just.

Those in authority must not forget, too, that the athletic association has a small debt. Without collecting an athletic fee, thereby making it almost impossible to navigate financially, we would like to know how that debt is to be cancelled.

Some people think that college students are selfish and unsympathetic. This is an unjust view. It is true that they do not flaunt their philanthropic tendencies as do the uncultured.

Only a few weeks ago, a fire left nearly destitute one of Annville's families. The students planned a benefit concert by our musical clubs. The concert was handled just as though all the proceeds were to have gone to the clubs. Students, who would not have attended the concert had it not been given to aid the stricken family, turned out to the last man.

In this respect, we believe that the students of Lebanon Valley hold about the same ideals that are held by all other student bodies. That being the case, we are forced to conclude that college students are not selfish and unsympathetic.

* * *

College spirit as it finds expression before the alumnus graduates differs slightly from that which clings to him after graduation. Yet this feeling for his alma mater generally is not, and should not be, less genuine for the change. It is difficult to estimate the interest that graduates have in their alma mater, unless some opportunity be given to test them.

The graduates of Lebanon Valley College, just now, have a chance to show to the undergraduates and to all others associated with the College how they appreciate their college careers spent here. All the alumni know that great things are under way for great expansion at Lebanon Valley. In this venture, we need the aid of the Alumni Association.

With a science hall and a gymnasium added to the present array of seven buildings on the campus, Lebanon Valley would have an equipment second to none of all the colleges, not only in this state, but anywhere. There are two more things that we need. They are a large endowment and established professorships.

Several years ago, the Alumni Association had raised quite a sum toward the establishment of a professorship. The association is much more able now to do something. The college appreciates the annual alumni junior oratorical prizes, but we believe that the association will this spring come to our aid in a much more liberal way.

We make this suggestion to the alumni in good faith and with the utmost sincerity, believing that our need will not escape their attention. Graduates of the blue and white, no matter where you are when you read this, kindly pause for a few moments' meditation. How you must have enjoyed your college days! To us undergraduates they mean more than we can express with our pleasant surroundings.

There was a time when a diploma from Lebanon Valley did not mean very much, but that day is no more. It is now a creditable achievement to finish one of the five courses under our present faculty and with our present equipment.

Some of you older alumni, if you do not think much of your diploma, brace up and be proud of the progress of your alma mater. All alumni should attend this year's commencement, and the fortieth anniversary of the College.

* * *

Examinations have been instituted, this year, in the music department. Heretofore, the music students have been unclassified, with the exception of those graduating; By the present arrangement every music student will know, just the same as the literary students, what year they will graduate. This seems advisable in many ways. It will be possible now to classify the music students, instead of grouping them with the preparatory students, or with the special students. It also raises the standard of the department, for if a student cannot pass the examination, it will mean that commencement for that student is another year farther off.

The students have always been required to cover a certain amount of ground, but as long as they practised and took their lessons, nothing further was required of them. Now, they must be able to play a certain number of pieces and be able to play them correctly in public. This will mean that no student will leave the Conservatory without being able to play well in public, and this part alone means much to the student. No student unless possessed of some unusual ability will be able to graduate in less than three years.

* * *

What do you know about that junior play? It came off in great style. Hats off to the juniors!

The first interclass debate was alright. Keep up the good work.

* * *

Lebanon Valley is keeping abreast of the college world in literary accomplishments. She will soon be setting the pace for the smaller colleges in the east.

* * *

The Forum is late this month. The printers ought, shall and will take the blame.

x x

The Junior Play

"The Rivals," a comedy by Richard Brinsley Sheridan, was presented in the Engle Music Hall, by the Junior class, on May 12, with only two months preparation. This play was the best thing of its kind ever given at Lebanon Valley. It was a great boost for the Junior class. The parts were chosen so that the naturalness of the person fitted the character assumed. The selections could not have been made any better. In no part did any character show signs of weakness.

There were two changes of scenery, most of which had been made by members of the class. That for "The North Parade" was the more vivid. The costumes, which were hired from a Philadelphia firm, were handsome, and set off the performers to the point of excellency.

Two vocal solos by Miss Cecelia Oldham and Arthur Spessard, and two piano solos by Miss Verna Stengle and Eli Faus, were rendered between the acts.

More than three hundred people were present. All the seats were reserved, except those on the gallery. The audience frequently applauded the young actors and actresses. Just before the curtain was drawn in the last scene, a shower of bouquets was hurled on the platform by persons in the front rows.

The success of the play was largely due to the untiring patience of Prof. and Mrs. N. C. Schlichter and Miss Edith H. Baldwin. The two former coached the play, and Miss Baldwin planned the scenery. The Junior class owes a debt of gratitude to these three persons.

The characters and where they live are Sir Anthony Absolute, Elias M. Gehr, Cedar Lane; Captain Jack Absolute, Edward E. Knauss

Jr., York; Faulkland, Maurice R. Metzger, Middletown; Bob Acres, Max F. Lehman, Annville; Sir Lucius O. Trigger, Park F. Esbenshade, Bird-in-Hand; Fag, John Sprecher, Lebanon; David, William E. Herr, Annville; Mrs. Malaprop, Miss Mary Peiffer, Lebanon; Lydia Languish, Miss Lucile Mills, Annville; Julia, Miss H. Ethel Myers, Mount Joy; Lucy, Miss Effie Shroyer, Shamokin.

C. Ray Bender, of Halifax, had charge of the business end of the play. To him is due the credit for the financial success. Were it not that the spring term is so nearly at an end, Mr. Bender would secure engagements for the rendition of "The Rivals" by the Junior class at several towns in Lebanon County.

"The Rivals" ought to be a good advertisement for "As you like It," which will be given during the second to the last week of this term.



The Inter-class Debate

For the first time in the history of the College, two classes met, May 17, in an inter-class debate. To the classes of 1908 and 1909 belongs the honor of originating this phase of college work here. The debate was not at all one sided, good arguments being presented by the affirmative and negative speakers. The appreciation of the students, faculty and friends was shown by the large attendance. We hope that this line of work will be continued, and finally result in the formation of a college debating team. The judges gave their decision in favor of the affirmative, complimenting the negative side for their arrangement of arguments, and the third affirmative speaker for his strong line of arguments. Besides the debate Miss Stengle played a piano solo and Arthur Spessard sang a solo. Both were rendered in a very creditable manner. Prof. N. C. Schlichter acted as presiding officer for the evening. The judges were Rev. H. E. Miller, Lebanon; Dr. E. Benj. Bierman, Annville; Rev. E. H. Gerhart, Annville. The subject and speakers were as follows:

Debate—Resolved, that the influence of great poets is deeper and more abiding than that of successful generals.

Affirmative 1908—Stanley R. Oldham, J. L. Appenzellar, M. O. Billow; Negative 1909—Oliver Mease, W. E. Hamilton, G. M. Richter.

1907 Bizarre

The college annual, the Bizarre, published each year by the Junior class is rapidly nearing completion. It was sent to the book binders May 24. There should be no delay in the completion of the book and unless something unforeseen happens the book will appear about the first week in June. Besides the usual amount of cuts of the faculty, literary societies, athletic teams, classes and so forth, there will be an unusually large number of pictures. Pictures, more than anything else, help to make an annual pleasing, as well as interesting. With this end in view the class has a collection consisting of interior views of the dormitories, library building, the chapel, scenes of Nashville, Tenn., views around Annville, dining hall pictures and others too numerous to mention.

Excellent cuts have been secured of all the new and old buildings. The staff has put forth its best efforts to make this Bizarre the best annual ever published here.

The cover will have a crimson back ground with "Bizarre 1907" in steel, the colors of the class.

Accompanying each regular individual cut of the different members of the Junior class will be a cut of the person found in his or her every day life around the college. The annual has been dedicated to Hon. W. H. Ulrich, of Hummelstown, Pa., ex-president of the Board of Trutees. The staff has done its best and hopes to please every one. As usual the price of the book will be \$1.25.



The Fortieth Anniversary of Lebanon Valley College

Lebanon Valley College is one of the youngest institutions of its kind in Pennsylvania. Yet the coming commencement marks the close of its fortieth year. In view of this fact, the authorities have decided to celebrate the event with services befitting the occasion. The regular program of commencement will be carried out as usual, and the special event will be commemorated by additional appropriate exercises, which will be announced at the proper time, when all plans and arrangements shall have been consummated.

Founded at a time when the prejudice against higher education was deep and potent in the United Brethren Church, the early history of the

college is the story of a struggle against tremendous odds. Even some of those high in authority were opposed to colleges, and college-bred men and women for positions in and out of the Church, for in the United Brethren Church at Annville, a bishop preached against education from the text, "Knowledge Puffeth up". With these prejudices largely overcome, and with the church united on the subject of higher education, with the substantial progress made in the equipment of the College and in the standard of its work and requirements, the friends of the institution can look forward to a happy celebration of the fortieth anniversary of its founding.

The exercises of the commencement season begin on Thursday, June 7, with the junior oratorical contest for the Alumni prizes. Heretofore this contest was held on the Tuesday evening immediately preceding commencement day, having replaced the regular Alumni exercises of preceding years. This arrangement crowded the Alumni banquet to the late hours of the evening. At the business meeting of the association last year it was recommended that the entire evening of Tuesday be given to the Alumni business meeting and banquet. Acting on this recommendation the faculty fixed Thursday evening as the time for the contest. The contest this year promises to be an unusually good one.

Students of the college will again render a Shakespearean play in the Conservatory auditorium, on Saturday evening, under the direction of the department of English and the department of public speaking. The play selected for this year is "As You Like It." The successful performance of "The Merchant of Venice" last year, under the same direction, and "The Rivals" on the twelfth of May, this year, bespeak for the rendition of "the sweetest and happiest of Shakespeare's comedies" a great success.

On Sunday and Monday the regular program will be carried out as follows: Sunday morning, baccalaureate sermon by President Funkhouser; Sunday evening, address before the Christian Association; Monday, 2 to 5 p. m., art exhibit; 7:45, p. m., commencement of the department of Music.

On Tuesday morning will occur the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, and in the afternoon the class day exercises of the class of 1906. In the evening, in addition to the Alumni banquet and business meeting, of interest only to members of the Alumni, the undergraduate classes will hold banquets to which they will invite their friends, thus

giving every one an opportunity to enjoy the evening. If the weather is favorable the banquets will be held in the open air, if not arrangements will be made by which they can be held indoors. This is a unique feature of commencement week, and one to which the students of the College and Academy are looking forward with increasing interest.

The commencement address on Wednesday will be delivered by Rev. E. A. Dunning, of Boston, editor of the *Congregationalist*. It is on the afternoon of this day that the special anniversary exercises take place. The program for this occasion is not yet announced, but it will be especially appropriate. It will be followed by the class re-unions later in the afternoon. The executive committee of the Alumni Association is co-operating with the different classes in the effort to have as complete an attendance as possible at these re-unions. Some of the classes are arranging for special banquets of their own during the week.

It has been suggested, and we regard it as exceedingly appropriate, that when the graduate classes are holding their re-unions, the students of the Old Annville Academy hold a re-union in the Academy Building. The Annville Academy was the local predecessor of Lebanon Valley College. The building became the nucleus of the college plant, and many men who had been educated in the Academy became warm friends and enthusiastic supporters of the College. The Academy was founded in 1834, and was an institution of merit, having attracted to its halls a large number of students who achieved marked success in after life. We see no reason why there could not be assembled more than thirty of these students who would find great delight in relating the reminiscences of their early school days.

The fortieth anniversary should inspire the friends of the College to greater endeavors in behalf of its future welfare.

Out of it should grow higher standards of excellency, and a zeal and enthusiasm for the college that will make it one of the best small colleges in the country.



Alumni Notes

Prof. N. C. Schlichter, '97, will be one of the lecturers at the Mount Gretna Chautauqua next summer.

Dr. H. U. Roop, '92, is continuing his studies in anthropology, at Yale.

Ralph Engle and Titus Kreider, both of the class of '05, were recent visitors here.

Claude R. Engle, '02, of Hummelstown, spent a day at the College enroute to Yale.

G. Mason Snoke, '00, of Lebanon, was married to Alice Mock, of Millbach, May 18.

Charles Fisher, '04, was a visitor recently. He filled Dr. Zuck's pulpit on Sunday morning, May 20.

Miss May Hershey, '05, and E. E. Erb, '05, both of Hershey, were noticed in the audience at the junior play.

David D. Brandt, '03, of Union Biblical Seminary, has gone to California in the interests of the Bible Association.

Harry M. Imboden, '99, and Miss Edith S. Graybill, '99, were recently married at Lancaster. "The Forum" extends congratulations to them.

Raymond P. Daugherty, '97, at present principal of Albert Academy, Freetown, Africa, contemplates visiting his friends on this side of the Atlantic next month.

Among the graduates of the Union Biblical Seminary at Dayton, are I. M. Hershey, '03, Adam K. Wier, '00, S. F. Dougherty, '01, and Harry H. Heberly, '96.

I. Moyer Hershey, '03, a divinity student at the United Brethren Seminary, Dayton, Ohio, has been appointed pastor of the Myerstown United Brethren Church.

T. B. Beatty, '05, professor of English at Woodstock Academy, Virginia, has accepted a position at Charksburg College, Mo., of which C. C. Peters, '05, is president.

John D. Stehman, '99, formerly Y. M. C. A. secretary at Bennington, Vt., has returned to Columbia, this State, his former place of residence. Mr. Stehman is not in good health.

Religious Life

I. S. Seitz, '07, has resigned as pastor of the Reinoehlsville Methodist Church.

J. B. Showers, '07, has accepted a United Brethren pastorate in the western part of the State.

Lebanon Valley will send four men to Northfield this summer. They are E. M. Gehr, P. F. Esbenshade, S. B. Long and C. W. Shoop.

Rev. Jananyn, an Armenian missionary, addressed the Y. M. C. A., May 6. A collection plate was passed and Rev. Jananyn got over five dollars.

P. F. Esbenshade was the leader of the May missionary meeting. J. C. Strayer, E. M. Gehr, Effie Shroyer and Ora Harnish were the other speakers.

E. M. Gehr, president of the local Y. M. C. A., attended the Y. M. C. A. Presidents' Conference at Gettysburg. He reports having had a pleasant and profitable time.

The Student Volunteer recently organized here is doing excellent work. In the Y. W. C. A. a class of fifteen, and in the Y. M. C. A. one of ten, are studying "The Healing of the Nations." The missionary outlook is brighter than it has been for a number of years.

The star course committee of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. held their final meeting on Tuesday, May 8. The committee closed a very successful season. The five numbers of the star course were given under the direction of The Central Lyceum Bureau, of Harrisburg, and were all very well received. The associations, under whose auspices the course was given, are to be congratulated in presenting one of the most successful that has appeared for some time.

Below is an account of the financial result of the year's course.

Total amount of money received during the year	\$385.28
Total amount of expenditures during the year	<u>\$241.25</u>
Balance in treasury	\$144.03

Of this amount, the Y. W. C. A. receives one-third, or \$48.01, and the Y. M. C. A. receives two-thirds, or \$96.02.

The committee wishes to thank all who in any way participated in the work of this year's star course and helped to make it successful.

The Attendance of the College

At the opening of the school year in September, 1905, the attendance in all departments of the college was considered larger than in any former year by all those who have been connected with the institution for years. The requirements in the dining hall and the individual classrooms confirmed this opinion, and the college publications together with the official reports of the president to the annual conferences attested the fact. That the actual attendance of this year is greater than heretofore is not generally disputed.

The new catalogue, however, which is still in press, will show for this year an attendance in all departments of 361 as against 470 reported last year, an apparent decrease of 109. We call the attention of our patrons and friends to this discrepancy in order that they may properly understand the seemingly decreased attendance of the college when they get the figures in their possession.

The habit of counting where there is nothing to count when it comes to making up lists of students is attributable to some of the small colleges of America. One way in which this is done is to issue the college catalogue in April and then include in the list of students all those in actual attendance from April to April.

Taking the ends of two college years to make up a fiscal year gives rise to a fictitious attendance, when this method of counting is used. There always are a considerable number of students, who come to college for but one year, but the above method of counting gets these students' names into two catalogues. The proper way to count is to enter those students' names who have actually matriculated from April to April.

Another method of swelling the attendance is not to deduct all of the repeated names. Names are repeated because many students attend two or more departments at the same time and each department is credited with the names of the students in that particular department.

The catalogue of Lebanon Valley College has been gotten out this year with a view to the presentation of the facts as they really are.

The publication of this statement is requested by a unanimous vote of the faculty.

W. C. ARNOLD,
Registrar.

Society Notes

On Friday, May 4, the Philokosmian Literary Society celebrated its thirty-ninth anniversary exercises in the Conservatory auditorium. The room was tastefully decorated with bunting and lights in the society colors. After the exercises a reception was tendered to the friends of the society in the assembly room of the library building. A very large crowd was in attendance. The following was the program for the evening.

Invocation, Rev. W. J. Zuck, D.D.; Piano Solo, (H. A. Wollenhaupt) Fantaisie sur "Il Trovatore," E. A. Faus; President's address, Max O. Snyder; octette, (Frederick Field Bullard) On to the Field, H. E. Spessard, C. F. Clippinger, A. D. Flook, M. F. Lehman, E. A. Spessard, W. E. Herr, D. C. Weidler, A. R. Spessard; oration, The Success of Failure, Merle M. Hoover; oration, The Club of the Giant, Emanuel E. Snyder; vocal solo, (Harry Eldridge) The Wondering Knight, Arthur R. Spessard; eulogy, Sir William Herschel, Andrew Bender; quartette, (Frederick Field Bullard) Stein Song, H. E. Spessard, M. F. Lehman, E. A. Spessard, A. R. Spessard; essay, The Tyranny of the Mob, J. Curvin Strayer; octette, (C. F. Shattuck) Turkey in the Straw.

The three literary societies still adhere to their custom of rendering programs for the senior classes in the literary and the music departments. The seniors were entertained by the Clios May 11, by the Kalos May 18 and by the Philos May 25. Each society had a good program. The Clios served refreshments.

New Bloomfield Academy wanted a debate with the Philo society, but the Philos rejected the proposition. In the first place, the Philos are too busy to work on a debate at so late a date, and in the second place, if the Philos had been inclined to debate, they would have united with the Kalos to join one of the college debating unions.

There is some talk of Lebanon Valley being represented in one of the college debating unions next year. This matter will have to be looked after by the two male societies. There may be in a short time committees appointed by each society to co-operate in this matter. There is no reason why this should not be done.

The Kalozetean society has elected these officers, C. Ray Bender, president; S. R. Oldham, vice-president; Edward E. Knauss Jr., record-

ing secretary; R. M. Major, corresponding secretary; Oliver Mease, critic; F. F. Hartman, pianist; N. K. Reifsnyder, sargeant-at-arms; Joseph Ellenberger, assistant; W. E. Hamilton, chaplain.

Next term's officers of the Philokosmian Society have been elected. They are: P. F. Esbenshade, president; R. J. Guyer, vice-president; G. R. Kreider, recording secretary; Rex John, corresponding secretary; M. F. Lehman, critic; A. W. Herrman, chaplain; E. A. Faus, pianist; E. A. Spessard, Janitor; Amos Bomberger, assistant.



Calendar for June

- June 2—Graduate recital, Miss Lucile Mills.
- June 2—Ball game, Felton A. C.
- June 4—Graduate recital, Miss Lizzie Moyer.
- June 8—Junior oratorical contest.
- June 9—Ball game, Villanova.
- June 9—Play, "As You Like It."
- June 10—Baccalaureate sermon.
- June 10—Campus prayer meeting.
- June 11—Art exhibit.
- June 11—Freshman-sophomore base ball game.
- June 11—Conservatory commencement.
- June 12—Board meeting.
- June 12—Alumni banquet.
- June 13—College commencement.
- June 13—Class day exercises.
- June 13—Annual conservatory concert.



Special Rates to Commencement

Special railroad fares have been secured for the fortieth anniversary and commencement through the passenger department of the Trunk Line Association. "Fare and one-third for the round trip from trunk line points in Pennsylvania, east of and including Erie, Oil City and Pittsburg, on card orders, tickets to be sold and good, going June 8 to

13, and returning to June 15 inclusive." In order to secure these rates, application must be made to the college for card orders. "Also fare and one-third on certificates from central passenger points in Pennsylvania, east of Erie, Oil City and Pittsburg. Each of your members when purchasing regular one-way tickets from such points to Annville should ask for a central passenger certificate, which upon being endorsed by you at the meeting, will be honored by the agent at Annville for return ticket at one-third fare." We are anxious that our far away friends should clearly understand this arrangement.



College Notes

On Saturday evening, April 28, the College Glee, Mandolin and Guitar Clubs gave a very interesting concert. The proceeds from the sale of tickets were given to Mr. Joseph Miller, who sustained a very heavy loss in the recent fire.

The selections given were chosen from the best numbers of last year's and this year's programs. "Yachting Glee," "Rendemeer's Stream," and others were given by special request. The clubs appeared at the their best, and the large audience showed both the appreciation of the people of Annville for the work of the college boys, and also their desire to aid materially in lightening the burden of loss in the destruction of the large building and furniture establishment of Mr. Miller.

Great credit is due to the boys who so cheerfully sacrificed their time, and gave many of their pleasure hours to practice, in order that the efficiency of the clubs might be an honor to the college. Professor Jackson to whom the success of these clubs largely depends, is to be highly commended for the success of this last concert, as well as for the uniformly successful season, which has just closed.

Thursday evening, May 10, an additional number of the star course was held at the college. Through the efforts of the general excitement bund, Senior Powowski and his trained bear, Mac, were secured for the instruction and entertainment of the students. The concert occurred in front of the Ladies' Hall. The hurdy-gurdy was turned by "some kids," who had climbed over the back fence. First there was a wedding, and

amid the strains of Mendelsohn's famous "Nobody works but father," Simon conducted his bride to the alter. The kid, father of the bear, gave away the bride, and the fighting parson performed the ceremony. Next came the dance in which the bear caught a broom like an "old leaguer." Last of all the bear started on the run for the kitchen and had to be shot. It tumbled over and growled, "Ouch my side. Whose throwin the boquets?" A silver offering was taken to buy cheese sandwiches for the bear and his master.

The new officers of the sophomore class are J. Lester Appenzellar, president; S. B. Long, vice-president; Miss Alice Zuck, Secretary; S. R. Oldham, treasurer.

Lebanon Valley professors are in demand as commencement orators. On the evening of May 31, Rev. J. T. Spangler, professor of Greek, delivered the annual address at the Bismarch High School commencement. Professor H. H. Shenk at the head of history and political science, was the commencement orator at the Shaefferstown High School exercises, Saturday, May 26, and at Hummelstown, May 31.

Four delegates to Northfield have been elected by the Y. M. C. A. They are Park F. Esbenshade, '07, E. M. Gehr, '07, S. B. Long, '08, and C. W. Shoop, '09.

Andrew Bender was the first senior to obtain a position after graduation. He has been elected to the head of the department of science of the Plainfield High School, New Jersey, at a high salary.

About forty-five students and professors saw Robert B. Mantell in King Lear, at Lebanon, May 16. The students had a special car going to, and returning from, Lebanon. In the third scene of the first act, the faculty and students sent up to Mantell a bouquet of four dozen carnations. That Mantell is succeeding in interpreting Lear as no other man could is a well known fact. He was at his best at Lebanon. The cast as a whole was strong, and gave an excellent presentation of King Lear, although it is considered the most difficult of Shakespeare's plays to act.

Football Manager Esbenshade, Y. M. C. A. President, Gehr and Riland saw the game at Lancaster with Franklin and Marshall.

Miss Grace Brinkerhoff, the state student secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association, was here from April 30 until May 2. She met the various Y. W. C. A. committees and gave them many helpful thoughts and suggested new plans for their work. There was, also, held a Silver Bay rally, at which talks were given by the girls who have been to Silver Bay. They are Misses Harnish, Myers and Knaub.

Miss Brinkerhoff's visit was a source of inspiration and help. The young ladies wish her success in her work among other colleges.

Miss Bess Eckenroth and Miss Barbara Light, of Lebanon, Mrs. Cunkle and Miss Ruth Creeps, of Harrisburg, Miss Pearl Lutz and Miss Enola Brandt, Miss Zug, of Lebanon, Miss Elizabeth Nissely, of Reading, and Miss Helen Weidler, of Derry Church, were among the strangers present at Philo Anniversary.

Miss Ursula Knauss, Miss Blessing, Mary Gardiner, and Miss Mary Wolf and Mrs. Oberdick, of York, Mrs. Bukley, and Miss Helen Toomey, of Steelton, Miss Edna Baldwin, of Harrisburg, Miss Clare Markley, of York, Miss Minnie Duncan and Miss Sallie Klopp, of Ruhland, were guests at the Girls' Dormitory on May the twelfth.

Miss Ilisia Stengle, of Steelton, was the guest of her sister, Verna and Miss Owen and Miss Leininger, of Albright College, were the guests of Miss Owen on May the twelfth.

Miss Edna Flencie and Miss Mabel Muk spent Sunday April the twelfth at the latter's home, at Schaefferstown.

Misses Lutz, Zeat and Freed gave a moonlight party in the night of May the fifth. Among the guests present were Misses Oberdick, Showers, and Richard of the college, Misses Lutz and Brandt, of Shippenburg, and Miss Rissely, of Reading. Messrs Kreider, Appenzellar, Lehman, Showers, Guyer, Lininger, Clippinger and Reese were also present. A camp fire was built and everybody seemed to have had a very pleasant time.

The seniors have elected M. M. Hoover and R. G. Light as the committee on class day exercises.

By giving a supper, the coeds raised about fifty dollars, which they have decided to use to improve the aesthetic appearance of the campus.

Nathan Kreider Reifsnyder had a piano put in his room, in the men's dormitory.

Roy Brenneman was elected at a late date, captain of the reserve base ball team.

Bovey Hall, who played a good game at centre on the basket ball team during the winter term, is now at Otterbein. He plays first base on the varsity base ball team.



Base Ball

May 5, the most interesting game of the season was played with Delaware College on the home field. The game lasted thirteen innings and was a battle from beginning to end, in which Reese and Willis were well supported by their team mates. Both pitchers showed splendid form, Reese striking out seventeen men and allowing four hits, while Willis struck out nineteen men and allowed eight hits. McAndrews had on his batting clothes. He made four hits, one of them a home run, which tied the score in the fourth. With a three base hit in the thirteenth, he brought in the winning run.

Saturday, May 12, the varsity was defeated by Susquehanna University by the score 6 to 2. The game was lost through costly errors at critical moments.

Franklin and Marshall won from our team at Lancaster May 19, by the score 11 to 6. Reese started to pitch for Lebanon Valley, but he retired in the third inning on account of the weakness of his throwing arm. Pauxtis relieved him, and in five innings allowed Franklin and Marshall only one run. In the fifth, Guyer opened for a home run. In the sixth three successive three base hits by Buck, McAndrews and Sherk tallied three more. Two two base hits by Stehman and Waughtel scored another in the seventh, and in the eight McAndrews made the second home run for Lebanon Valley.

Villanova had no difficulty to win against Lebanon Valley, at Villanova, May 26. The score was 11 to 2. Reese pitched a good, steady game for Lebanon Valley, but things broke well for Villanova, whereas Reese and his team mates had to play an up hill game.

In a seven inning game, the Academy gave the sophomore team a shut out. Brenneman struck out fourteen sophomore bats-men. The preps scored five runs.

Anxious to retrieve their defeat of two years ago, the seniors challenged the juniors to another base ball game. The juniors accepted, and defeated the seniors by the score 4 to 2. The first score had been 8 to 1.

The Reserves were defeated by the Annville town team by the score 9 to 7, but they won from the Lebanon juniors by the score 5 to 4. The Academy split even with the Lebanon Yannigans. The Academy won by the score 9 to 3 and lost by the score 16 to 25.

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THE FORUM.

Volume XIX.

JUNE, 1906

Number 9

Sir William Herschel

THE great dome of the sky filled with glittering stars is doubtless one of the most sublime spectacles in nature. Some stars shine with a clear, vivid light, perpetually changing and twinkling; others more constant, beam softly and tranquilly upon us, while many just tremble into our sight like a wave that is struggling to reach some far off land and dies as it touches the shore. In the midst of such weird and wondrous beauty, the tenderest sentiments of the heart are stirred. A feeling of awe and reverence, mingled with a thought of God comes over us, and awakes the better nature within us, while the soul asserts its immortality more strongly than ever.

Man has beheld the heavens since his creation. Poets of all ages have sung their praises. Job three thousand years ago praised God as the creator of the Bear, Orion and the Pleiades. Peoples of all ages have been appalled by the portentous eclipse, the shooting star, and the comet. Today we see in the occurrence of these phenomena the operation of very simple laws of nature. We know the distances of many of the fixed stars and of all of the planets. Astronomy has computed the size, mass, days, seasons and many of the physical features of the planets, made an accurate map of the moon, tracked many of the comets in their immense sidereal journeys, has discovered that the entire solar system is moving through space with known velocity toward a point in the Constellation Hercules, and has finally analyzed the structure of the sun and stars and announced to us the very elements of which they are composed. Whence comes this knowledge as if from the Creator of the Universe himself? From a comparatively few men who have pursued knowledge for the sake of knowledge, to none of whom we are more indebted than to Sir William Herschel, the greatest practical astronomer, and one of the most profound philosophers whose achievements are and will remain the glory of England.

Men in general pursue knowledge for very definite ends. They may do it to increase their earning power. They may do it to attain the social distinction that usually accompanies a breadth of learning, or they may pursue knowledge for the sake of knowledge, for the intellectual pleasure it brings, for the sublime purpose of thinking after God the thoughts of God. Sir Wm. Herschel was distinctly of this last type. He was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1738, and was brought up in an atmosphere of music, his father, brothers and himself being talented musicians. But, as in the case of many other of the world's greatest geniuses, the environment in which Herschel was born was not the one in which he was to reveal his greatness. He went to England at the age of nineteen. His remarkable musical talent swept everything before him. Within four years he was director of one of England's finest concert companies, the one that entertained London's wealthy and aristocratic population in its gay life at Bath during the summer months.

Natural gifts alone do not make a great man. They did not make William Herschel the great astronomer he afterwards became. The European Magazine for 1785 says of him, that, although he loved music to excess, he yet determined with enthusiasm to devote every moment he could spare from business to the pursuit of knowledge, which he regarded as the sovereign good, and in which he resolved to place all his views of future happiness in life. Herschel is perhaps one of the best examples the world has ever known of a man whose life was permeated by a dominant purpose. As a boy William learned from his father to distinguish the constellations. There was something fascinating about them that only grew in intensity as he approached manhood. Out of his first pay in England he bought a copy of Furgerson's astronomy. A new world was revealed to him. He resolved to learn the construction of the heavens. This became his definite purpose throughout life. He searched Europe for a telescope, but only to learn that there was none of so large a size made. If necessary he would spend half of his life time in perfecting a gigantic telescope that he might, during the remainder of it, enjoy reading the mysterious scroll of the heavens, solving the problem of the stars with their magnificent retinue of worlds. With patient zeal he succeeded in improving upon the small Newtonian telescope. There was no delay, no rest. The art of making reflectors was steadily advanced until he had in his hands the forty-foot telescope. These were years of unremitting toil, but toil the reward of which was the ecstatic delight of knowing.

Herschel was not yet attracting attention. While Europe was being rent by civil strife and France seemed to be ebbing out her very life blood in the French Revolution, William Herschel, unobserved by the world, was pursuing his one purpose, to learn the construction of the heavens. He resolved never to pass by any, even the smallest portion of the heavens without careful investigation. As a result of this careful scrutiny, Europe was in 1781, startled to learn of the discovery of a new planet, since named Uranus. Europe could well shower honors upon him, for the discovery had absolutely no parallel in history, all the other major planets having been known from time immemorial.

Herschel's first review of the heavens resulting in his first star catalogue was the greatest work of its kind yet accomplished. It required four years of observation, during which time there was not a single clear night that he was not behind his telescope from dusk until dawn. His four reviews of the heavens, his researches upon variable stars resulting in the magnificent discovery of binary systems, his observations of the planets, his investigation upon the distribution of nebulae, his researches upon the construction of the sun, and measurements of star-distances for half a century held the attention of Europe.

Herschel early saw the necessity of avoiding two extremes: That of forming conclusions with insufficient data to warrant them, and that of looking upon observation as an end in itself. Either course would defeat the very purpose of investigation. That Saturn has rings, that nearly all of the planets have satellites, that Sirius shines with a white light, while Arcturus has a soft red tint, that nebulous masses are found chiefly in the milky way, were points of significance only in their relation to other known facts. Just as Darwin solved the problem of the origin of species and showed how all existing forms of life have developed from pre-existing forms, so Herschel would show how, through a process of evolution the suns have developed from earlier stellar types and thus enable us to form some intelligible conception of how the universe has come to be what it is. He did not reach entirely satisfactory conclusions. A human life time is too short to solve this the most stupendous scientific problem with which the human intellect has ever attempted to grapple.

William Herschel was no dreamer; he was no theorist. Just as surely and accurately as we hundreds of times draw conclusions from known facts, conclusions that must inevitably follow, so Herschel, with

a body of facts gathered through a long life time of untiring, animated observation, found these facts leading him on to inevitable conclusions. He liked to think of the heavens as a great garden in which there are flowers in every possible stage of development. Some are budding, others blossoming or blooming, while some are fading and decaying. In this great garden only a single cluster is now unfolding, our solar system, and in this cluster there is but a single flower in bloom, our own earth. And the very same law that condemns the flower by the roadside just as surely dooms the earth to fade and decay.

Two great problems absorbed Herschel's attention during the last twenty years of his life. He early suspected a motion of the entire solar system through space. Later in life through repeated observation on thousands of stars he proved it. This discovery of Herschel was not generally received. Modern astronomers confirm it, the motion and direction being known as surely as that of the earth itself. Whether or not it would be accepted was of little consequence to Herschel. He might well have said, as did Kepler on his death bed, seeing some of his works rejected and unpublished, lying before him. "The die is cast. The book is written, to be read now or by posterity, I care not which. The world may well wait a hundred years since the Creator has waited six thousand years for an observer."

The last great problem to engage Herschel's attention was the shape of the universe. As he improved the telescope, he was able to penetrate farther and farther into space. Each enlargement of the telescope brought more and feebler stars into the field of vision. With his giant telescope turned toward the milky way there were countless myriads of faint stars just trembling into sight. This was true only of the milky way, or galaxy. With the telescope turned towards the poles of the Galactic Circle the appearance was different. He actually could see through the stratum of stars into starless space beyond. His researches upon the Galactic Circle and nebulae within it are some of the most remarkable investigations ever made by man.

The father man pursues knowledge, the more clearly he sees that all branches of learning are linked together. He is impressed with the harmony that pervades it all. Herschel has extended our knowledge to a wider sphere and has shown us the divine harmony, the sublime coordination in the entire universal. We see through it all one God, one law, one far off divine event toward which the whole creation moves.

I like that beautiful thought of Oersted, which holds that man will continue adding to his knowledge, rearranging, classifying and generalizing until he comes to a final generalization which will be the thought of God. If any one investigator of the eighteenth century deserves more honors than others for leading us towards that supreme thought, let us give them to Sir William Herschel.

He spent his last days upon the seashore of England. There with fevered brow he looked out wistfully upon the deep sea's changing wonders, on its distant sails whitening the morning light, on its restless waves rolling shoreward to break and die beneath the noon day sun; on the red clouds of evening arching low to the horizon, on the serene and majestic pathway of the stars. Let us think that his dying eyes read in the sea below and the stars overhead a new meaning that only the parting soul may know. Let us believe that in the silence of the receding world, he beheld the starry light of a further shore and felt already upon his wasted brow the breath of the eternal morning.

ANDREW BENDER, '96



Football Schedule for 1906

Football Manager Esbenshade has scheduled the following games for 1906:

- September 22, State, at State.
- September 29, Dickinson, at Carlisle.
- October 6, Franklin and Marshall, at Lancaster.
- October 13, Susquehanna, at Annville.
- October 20, Gettysburg, at Gettysburg.
- October 27, Williamson, at Annville.
- November 3, Mt. St. Marys, at Emmetsburg.
- November 10, Muhlenburg, at Annville.
- November, open, at Annville.

Characteristic Parisian Cafes



PARISIAN public houses where liquid refreshments are served take many names, of which cafe is the most general and most comprehensive. A "brasserie" is a cafe where beer is made a specialty.

"Caharet" is the old fashioned, but still used word meaning a place where both food and drink are sold. Then there are the popular names not recognized by the standard dictionaries as "caboulet," "broussingot," or "bouchon," meaning a low cafe having the attraction of music and singing. Such establishments are to be found in Paris by the tens of thousands, and they are constantly increasing.

People do not go to the cafe to drink, but to read the papers and to talk. The Frenchman has the privilege of spending at least six hours in the cafe on the condition of ordering a cup of coffee, or a thimble full of "absinthe." He does not go to the cafe because he wants to drink neither does he drink because he is thirsty. He simply drinks that he may go to the cafe.

Each cafe it seems has its own particular kind of professional men as frequenters. For example, at the cafe Americane congregate poets, novelists, library men and painters, who indulge in "apertifs" cigarettes and small talk. At the Cafe Riche the financiers and stockbrokers outnumber the literary men, who in former days predominated, when Offenbach, Clement, Lauriere, Wolff, About and others were frequenters of a particular round table. On the opposite side of the boulevard from this is the cafe du Helder, the rendezvous of military and naval officers. Here it is that the officers on their brief visits to Paris spend the time. They are always sure of meeting a friend and perhaps have the opportunity to discuss the latest promotions, or the newest reforms evolved by the Minister of War. However, the frequenters of this place are not all military, or naval men. Many are of that class of people who have a particular liking for anything military.

Perhaps the most interesting cafe in all Paris is the cafe de la paix. This is the rendezvous of the gilded youth of Paris, and the rich strangers. Here are gathered at small tables on the pavement representatives of all nations. Brazilians scintillating with diamonds; Englishmen conspicuous for their strange head gear and light colored clothes; Chinese in radiant silks; Arab shieks, who mar the majesty of their turbans and burnoose

by wearing yellow kid gloves stitched with black ; and in the midst of this cosmopolitan company the young French "dude" sucks the handle of his cane.

At the cafe de Madrid may be seen the members of the radical newspaper press intermingled with business men and miscellaneous idlers. The cafe de Madrid was formerly an exclusive political head quarters. Now it is a noisy cavern, where the voices of the talkers rise with difficulty above the clatter of the dominoes which are incessantly shaken on the marbel tables, or the rattling of dice on the numberless back gammon boards.

At the cafe de Suede the habitués are lyric and dramatic artists. Next door is the cafe des Varietes, which was the favorite resort of Rochefort, Murger, Barriere and other vaudevillists and play rights. Further east along the boulevard the cafes become less and less elegant, but more and more crowded and noisy. The German beer shops with their baskets of "bretzel" become more frequent as one approaches the Boulevards des Sephastopal and Strashoache where there is much billiard playing, domino playing and card playing.

As for the life of the Parisian cafe it is much the same all over the city. In the morning a few homeless people enter the cafes to drink their coffee and milk. Before lunch some customers come to take their "apertifs" and to read the morning papers. Toward five o'clock, the tables begin to fill and the crowd thickens until seven. During the dinner hour there is a lull, and then towards nine o'clock the tables fill once more, and the activity continues until one, or two o'clock in the morning, when the cafes are closed in accordance with the police regulations.

Since the exhibition of 1867, when German, Swiss, English, Austrian and Hungarian barmaids were first seen in Paris, the waiters have been gradually supplanted by waitresses in many of the beer saloons of the Latin quarter, and that strange institution called Brasserie a femmes has spread all over Paris and at the same time it has become the custom to fit up the beer saloons in quaint and fantastic styles, and continue the waitresses as Opera Comique nurses.

The cafe in itself being a tiresome and unpleasing place, there is no objection to be made to costume, or any wierd decoration which makes the whole a spectacle very pleasing to the eye. The spirit of the Renaissance has entered so much into the civilization of the nineteenth

century, and the collecting and verifying of the styles of the past has advanced so greatly that a subtle analyst has said that the last century has forgotten to create a style of its own, so the son of a provincial bourgeois, who has just arrived in the capital, finds himself sitting in a beer saloon at a Renaissance table, drinking out of an imitation Venetian glass and regretting that the view of the movement of the street is hindered by the painted mediaeval windows. And so there is no more curious excursion to be made in Paris than a rapid visit to the queer cafes and brasseries of the Latin quarter.

PARK F. ESBENSHADE, '07.

x x

Our Welfare



WHAT IS our welfare? Who promotes it and when will we see its zenith?

Any one conversant with history knows that national greatness always followed a great intellectual and moral vigor, while a prolonged epoch of moral decadence always caused the downfall of nations.

If we were today to visit the countries once occupied by the most powerful nations of antiquity, they would remind us of some of our country grave yards, where a few monuments rise above a wilderness of weeds and briars.

We should behold the pyramids and other structures towering above the general desolation as monuments to the genius of the ancestors of the present craven inhabitants and amid all the ruin and depravity we should be taught with mute, but impressive eloquence, the sad lesson that unless, we as a nation would share a similar fate, we must emulate their virtues, but avoid their vices.

A spirit of justice should characterize our course at home and our relations abroad. Powerful armaments will be of no permanent avail unless a righteous cause be behind our guns, while impregnable fortifications, material of greatness, and all our internal improvements will not save us from ultimate dismemberment, anarchy or ruin, if we indulge in a career of injustice, wickedness and internal corruption. Our safety will lie in the improvement of the minds and hearts of our people.

C. W. WINNEY, Special.

Bits of Hymnal History

OUR literature is rich with those short lyric poems, which we call hymns, or sacred songs. We prize them dearly and feel their divine mission, but many of us do them irreverence by letting their past history remain unknown to us.

Nevertheless, we are glad that there have been men who have made a record of the most striking incidents associated with these hymns, and that through these incidents an additional splendor of poetic force is given to them. Following are some striking anecdotes connected with our most popular English songs.

There are very few songs more popular than "Nearer my God to Thee," and we would indeed feel that a spiritual and literary gem were lost, if this hymn should be denied us; yet not a few were so ill pleased with it in the beginning, being the product of a Unitarian, that it was in great danger of failing to receive public sanction and of mutilation. The compilers of the Baptist Hymn-Book even secured the services of Rev. A. T. Russel to make it complete by verses of his own, as follows:

"Christ alone beareth me,
Where thou dost shine;
Joint heir he maketh me
Of the divine.
In Christ my soul shall be
Nearest my God to thee,
Nearest to thee!"

Others changed "a cross" to "the cross", but the day of prejudice against it is past, and it will forever stand in God's kingdom as a memorial of its highly devoted author, Mrs. Adams, who was born February 22, 1805.

Another hymn, "My faith looks up to thee," has an interesting history connected with its production and publication. This hymn was written in 1830, but not published as a hymn till 1832. When written its author, Ray Palmer, was in the period between his college and theological studies, and a teacher in a ladies' school. He was at this time in very poor health, and was probably of a despondent spirit. At least he himself says in reference to the hymn, "I gave form to what I felt, by writing, with little effort, the stanzas. I recollect I wrote them with very tender emotion, and ended the last lines with tears." He

then placed the manuscript in a pocket-book. About two years after this, Lowell Mason, the musician, asked young Palmer if he had a hymn. Mr. Palmer at once thought of the manuscript in the pocket-book, and brought it forth. Three days after Mason had received the little poem, he met the author again and said to him, "Mr. Palmer, you may live many years and do many good things, but I think you will be best known to posterity as the author of "My faith looks up to thee."

On contemplating the touching incident that occasioned Rev. John Fawcett to write "Blest be the tie that binds," one cannot help but be moved with the patheticalness of the incident. It was in 1773, after a few years of pastoral work in Yorkshire, that he was called to London to succeed the Rev. Dr. Gill. He had preached his farewell sermon in Yorkshire, and the day for his departure had arrived. The wagon that had been brought to his house stood with his furniture and books, and all was in readiness for leaving. The weeping parishoners began one by one to bid Rev. Fawcett and his wife good-bye. This pathetic scene was too much to bear, and, seating themselves on a packing box, both Rev. and Mrs. Fawcett wept bitterly. "Oh John, John," said Mrs. Fawcett, "I cannot bear this; I know not how to go." "Nor I either," replied her husband; "nor will we go. Unload the wagons, and put everything in the place where it was before." The furniture and books were unloaded, matters were explained to the London congregation, and Rev. Fawcett remained at Yorkshire. It is said that it was in commemoration of this event that Rev. Fawcett wrote this touching hymn.

There is another hymn which I wish to mention as having a very pathetic history in its production. It is the familiar hymn, "Abide with me; fast falls the eventide." Rev. Henry Francis Lyte, the author, towards the end of his life was continually afflicted with ill-health. He sought health resorts, but of no avail. He continually grew weaker and weaker. It seemed as though his end were very near, when he once more for the last time appeared before his eager people to administer to them the Lord's Supper, and to speak some parting words. After the communion "the weary administrator dragged himself to his room and remained there a long time." At the close of that communion day he handed the hymn of eight stanzas to one of his relatives. The following two stanzas of this hymn are descriptive of the author's feelings, as for

him indeed, "heaven's morning was breaking and earth's vain shadows were fleeing."

Abide with me ; fast falls the eventide ;
The darkness deepens ; Lord with me abide.
When other helpers fail, and comforts flee,
Help of the helpless, oh, abide with me.

Hold thou thy cross before my closing eyes,
Shine through the gloom and point me to the skies ;
Heaven's morning breaks, and earth's vain shadows flee
In life, in death, O Lord, abide with me.

OLIVER MEASE '09



A SMILE

A smile is only a little thing,
Just the curve of the lips, you say,
Yet a smile's the light of a cheerless night
And the sun of a cloudless day.
And smiles are the music of words we hear,
And the life of the words we speak ;
The doors that close on our secret woes
The strength of a heart that's weak.

A smile is only a little thing,
Just the glint of a soul, that's all,
Or the saving grace of a homely face ;
And the grave of an anger'd thrall.
A smile is a link in a golden chain
The sign of the melting snow,
The tender word that is seen, not heard,
The "yes," or a spoken "no."

A smile is only a little thing,
Yet we thrive on the food it brings,
It warms us through and it thrills us, too,
With the joy of the song it sings.
So sound the praise of a pleasant smile
And speak with your lips and eyes
For a word or jest's but a word at best,
But a smile is a precious prize.

—Margaret Berlin.

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JUNE, 1906.

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Editorial.

ACCORDING to the college catalogue which only made its appearance in the early part of this month, several changes have been made in the curriculum. In philosophy, Lotze's Microcosmus will be given again. The Microcosmus is a stiff course. Heretofore the prep Greek stopped at Xenophon's Anabasis. The plan was to give students a very thorough start and then do fast reading in the freshmen year. Experience has evinced the fact that the freshmen year was crowded too much. On account of this, Homer's Iliad is now included in the Academy. French will be given in the freshmen year and will be continued throughout the whole college course of four years. Readings and reference work in the histories of English and American literatures are piled up higher and higher each year. A course in oratory and public speaking has been outlined. In order to graduate three years' work must be taken and a certain degree of efficiency attained. The subjects in senior econ-

omies have not been announced. Two of the alternating subjects, however, will be given. There seems to be a demand among the students for a course in international law. Prof. Shenk is considering the advisability of giving such a course in his department.

The curriculum of Lebanon Valley compares very favorably with those of the best colleges in the country. It is more inclusive than those of other colleges that claim to rank higher than Lebanon Valley. Yet Lebanon Valley is proud of its curriculum and its corps of professors, even though its reputation is not commensurate with its capabilities of doing excellent work.

Lebanon Valley's faculty is composed largely of young men with university training, who are working hard to achieve for themselves the highest possible success. In their efforts, they emulate as far as possible university professors and methods. In some courses nearly the same work is given that is offered by the best universities. Then the older men on the faculty, too, are enthusiastic. So far as practical work is concerned, Lebanon Valley offers the best that can be secured anywhere.

* * *

SO LONG as there will be commencement exercises, there will also be misunderstandings between students and college authorities concerning the admission to certain musical, or literary occasions. Some of these misunderstandings are excusable, but some of them are not. Several days before the last commencement, a notice was inserted in several newspapers that admission to the commencement of the department of music would be by ticket, and that tickets would be furnished gratuitously for the mere asking. No such notice appeared in any college publication, nor was an announcement made to the students at chapel exercises. Nothing was said to the students directly until the Sunday of commencement week, when it was announced that the seating capacity had already been exhausted. Many of the students failed to get tickets.

Under such arrangements people not associated with the college are preferred before the students. Such should not be the case. Some one blundered. The students wonder whether it is not possible to hold one commencement without some misunderstanding.

* * *

THE STUDENTS of Lebanon Valley are loyal to their institution. They will not allow its banners to be trailed in the dust if they can help

it. Neither will they permit its name to be defamed, nor its marvelous growth to be impeded. The students will do every bit as much for the College as the College does for the students. They realize that the departments here are just as strong as anywhere else, and that is why they are averse to radical changes in the faculty.

In the first place the students do not like to see the departments re-adjusted. Then they also regret the changes that have been made. This is putting it in a very mild form. Those whose work lies chiefly in the departments affected, declare that, unless thoroughly trained professors are secured to fill the vacancies, they will not return next fall.

This is a very serious matter. The students' side of the question is herewith given, and it ought to elicit the consideration of the college authorities. The demands of the students dare not be ignored, for with them it is a matter of business. They pay for what they get and they demand the same returns next year that they have been accustomed to getting.

On the other hand, in what way is the College concerned? Let the vacancies be filled by any but well prepared men, and what will be the result? In one year, the College would lose financially by losing students more than it could save in professors' salaries, and would that be all? No. The standard of the departments would be impaired and that would mean a decline in general.

With the courses that Lebanon Valley now offers, it is the height of foolishness to even suggest that the vacancies be filled with an inferior grade of professors. Such notions savor of fogysm. The arguments used for this most undesirable and inadvisable project are lame and the theory of it is diametrically opposed to progress.

* * *

ABOUT FOUR years ago Maurice Brightbill, of Annville, obligated himself to provide the funds for the erection of a gymnasium. He built the foundation and that is all that has been done for several years. Through exposure to the elements, the walls have begun to decay. Timber and stone that had been left on the campus by Mr. Brightbill have been removed. These and other indications point to the fact that Mr. Brightbill does not intend to erect the college gymnasium. Yet, it seems that he does not have the courage to make his intentions known to the proper authorities.

Mr. Brightbill's subscription was only part of a general fund. When it was announced that the whole amount had been solicited, all the subscriptions came in, except the one for the gymnasium. In justice to the College and to his fellow subscribers, Mr. Brightbill is morally bound to pay over the amount of his subscription.

There are no mitigating circumstances connected with this case. If Mr. Brightbill had suffered financial reverses, a respectable view might be taken of the matter. There are no such depressions apparent; at least, one would not think so upon seeing the gentleman whirring by in his big touring car, or upon seeing him come down over the athletic field at the games and halting his automobile before the grand-stand as though it were on exhibition. The students of Lebanon Valley, as is the case at all Colleges, are the strongest and best quality of the communities from which they come. They are not easily hoodwinked. Mr. Brightbill may get some pleasure out of his tantalizing, but the students reserve for him the opprobrium that he deserves.

* * *

STUDENTS OF Lebanon Valley did a good thing recently when they decided to put forth an effort to have their institution represented in some intercollegiate oratorical, or debating, contest next year. Such a movement is worth the best efforts that our students can make. The sophomore-freshmen debate was an undertaking in the right direction. Interclass debates and so forth naturally lead to intercollegiate contests. Let the students return next fall with a determination that Lebanon Valley shall be represented in these things as well as in athletics.

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As You Like It

One of the very delightful events of the commencement festivities was the annual Shakesperean play. The play given this year was "As You Like It," perhaps one of the most difficult for student players to interpret.

The play was admirably rendered and was most pleasing to a large audience. It would be a great satisfaction to the alumni in particular, if the annual concert could be changed to Saturday evening and the annual play given Wednesday evening, so that more of the "old grads" could see what the student body can do in this line.

The Junior Oratorical Contest

On Thursday evening, June 7, the junior oratorical contest was held in the chapel. The program was as follows:

Instrumental solo, Second Nocturne "Leybach" Frank Hartman; Invocation, Prof John; "An Effete System," C. Ray Bender; Marche Triomphade, "Goria" Miss Margaret Berlin, Miss Verna Stengle; "A Silent Power," Elias M. Gehr; "A leourt of lemmon Sinne," A Vallick Herrman; Solo Selected, Miss Louise Oberdick; "The age of achievement," Edward E. Knauss, Jr.; "Onr Cinc Debt to the Past," Mamice Rutt Metzgar; Solo Selected, Arthur Spessard.

The judges of the contest were Rev. J. W. Zuck, D. D., Rev. Witordlippel, Ph. D. and E. E. McCurdy, Esq.

Mr. Metzgar was given first price, and Mr. Knauss second. All the speakers deserve prase both for their productions and for their delivery. The faculty entertained the juniors in the parlor of the girl's dormitory immediately after the program. A very pleasant evening was spent and all seemed to enjoyed themselves thoroughly.



Synopsis of Commencement

Lebanon Valley College celebrated its fortieth anniversary in a very fitting manner with the usual class day and commencement exercises, art exhibition, conservatory concert and many other pleasing performances. The officers of the college aimed to make the fortieth anniversary a great success, and any one who was present could not deny the fact that commencement was very fittingly celebrated and one long to be remembered. The art exhibition was held on Monday afternoon from two to five, at which time the work in that department was displayed. The teacher and pupils must certainly be commended for their progress and fine showing.

Tuesday afternoon the graduating class held their class day exercises, which were very interesting, attractive and unique. A special feature was the different recollections of their student life represented in four acts. Wednesday morning the usual commencement exercises were held at 10 o'clock. The orator of the exercises was Rev. A. E. Dunning, of Springfield, Mass, editor of "The Congregationalist," who spoke in a pleasing and interesting manner. Immediately after dinner, several

classes held reunions and at 2:30 the Varsity Alumni game took place. The former base ball stars of the college showed us that they still knew how to play ball and in an errorless game defeated the Varsity 4-3.

Many members of the alumni association were present together with relatives and friends of the students. The annual alumni reunion was held Tuesday evening at which time the class of 1906 joined the association. The commencement exercises closed on Wednesday evening with the annual conservatory concert, which was given before a crowded house. This commencement was undoubtedly the most successful held in the history of the institution.



Baccalaureate Sermon

On Sunday morning President Funkhouser delivered the baccalaureate sermon to the members of the graduating class. At exactly 10:30 o'clock, the members of the class of 1906 filed in and took their places. Dr. Zuck, of the United Brethren Church of Annville, conducted the exercises. The student choir of some forty voices made the auditorium ring with the melody of "Holy, Holy, Holy,". Two scripture lessons were read, the first by Dr. Keister, who chose part of the nineteenth Psalm, and the second by Rev. DeLong, who read a portion of second Timothy. Bishop Mills followed the scripture readings with prayer, and the choir rendered a very pleasing selection.

Dr. Zuck introduces President Funkhouser who, spoke on "The Making of a Man." His text was chosen from Philipians, the thirteenth verse of the third chapter. "This one Thing I do." President Funkhouser emphasizes the inner spirit thrilled by the divine spirit as the measure of a man.

There are some elements common in the characters of all great men. He must believe in his God, his cause and in himself. There is in every man's life two forces, God's providence and man's choice.

The sermon was full of fitting illustrations aptly chosen from both sacred and profane history. The necessity of beginning life early and of being well trained for it was shown by the comparison of college and non college men.

President Funkhouser spoke of the circumstances, which actuate men to high ideals. In each cause the highest ideal is faith in God and labor in the cause of great human usefulness. "Life," he said, is not a

joke, nor is it all play. Let each one do the nearest duty." The speaker closed with Longfellow's significant poem, "The Psalm of Life."

After the sermon the audience sang "All Hail the Power of Jesus Name" and President Funkhouser pronounced the benediction.



Dr. Reed's Address

Sunday evening was devoted to services in behalf of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. After a short devotional service lead by President Funkhouser, the speaker of the evening, Dr. Reed of Dickinson, was introduced. The subject of Dr. Reed's talk was "Enthusiasm." He spoke of a great enthusiasm for certain things as being characteristic of the American people, but he said that in the moral and religious duties there is entirely too little of it. In politics it would be expected that enthusiasm would be great, but at the polls men must be urged and bribed in the exercise of their dearest privilege. Political robbery is brought about by this negligence on the part of the people to hold to their political rights. The country has been doing little more than marking time.

In religious duties there is the same or even greater lack of enthusiasm. The churches are wanting in that high and holy enthusiasm for God. They seem to be afraid to become enthusiastic, lest they become fanatical. The average man would be offended at the suggestion of his being an enthusiast, yet enthusiasm was the leading trait of many great men.

Dr. Reed spoke of Guizot, of Edward Everett, of Daniel Webster, and Madame de Stael as defending enthusiasm. To be enthusiastic is not to be fanatic. A fanatic is a man tremendously excited and aroused over something of infinitesimal importance. An enthusiast is a man tremendously aroused and excited by something that is as great as the universe of God. The difference is in the vastness of the idea. Many persons are not enthusiastic because enthusiasm is not the fashion. It is the fashion not to be moved and in half of the churches the people are dead because the sensibilities are dead.

The heart should be red hot with energy and it should be got with profound thinking. We should get hold of the things that are clamoring for support and push them forward. No great cause that is inspired of God can result in failure. Open your hearts for the entering of the quickening spirit of God. The world needs brains, character, enthusiasm. The spirit of the age is summed up in the poem "Give Us Men."

Conservatory Commencement

Program : Mendelssohn—"Meerstile," Overture, Elizabeth Moyer and Lillian Snell; Handel—"Lascia chio Pianga," Rinaldo, Buzzia—"Peccia," Gloria, Elsie Arnold; Godard—Bercuse, "Jocelyn," Batiste—Offertoire in D, Elizabeth Heister; Cui Caesar—Marche Solonelle, Margaret Berlin and Iva Maulfair; Gounod—"Nella Calma" "Romeo et Juliet," Edith King; Liszt—"Orphee," Symphonic Poem, Mae Berger and Irene Roberts; Rossini Cavatina "Bel Raggio" Semiramide, Lucile Mills; Kinder—Berceuse, Dubois—March, "Joan d' Arc," Lawrence DeWitt Herr.

After the program, which was very well rendered, diplomas were presented to Elizabeth Moyer, Margaret Berlin and Iva Maulfair, in piano; Edith King and Lucile Mills, in voice; L. DeWitt Herr and Lizzie Heister, in organ; and certificates to Elsie Arnold, in voice; Mae Berger, Irene Roberts and Lillian Snell, in piano.



Class Day Exercises

The class day exercises of the class of 1906, although not excelling, yet attained to the standard set by former classes. The president, Charles A. Fry, in his address first spoke briefly of commencement time and what it meant to the class. Then he praised the College and told how dear the memories of College days would be to them, the outgoing class. He gave a few words of advice to his class mates and ended by welcoming the friends to the exercises.

The class history by Ora M. Harnish told of the early struggles of the class through the freshman and sophomore years and led up to the time when they became dignified seniors and were above class battles and could look back over their past record with pride.

The drama, "Student Life," was presented in four acts. The first act represented the class in freshman elocution and they acted the parts well. Act two was the "Sophomore-Freshman" flag rush and, although this did not mean much to many, yet those who participated in the rush at that time were reminded of one of the fiercest fights in the latter years of the College. The "Junior Class Meeting" was a sort of mix-up of the happenings of both junior and senior years. Act four, "Senior Ethics," was appreciated by the students, but to the visitors and many of the alumni it was meaningless.

The presentation by C. E. Sherk was one of the best numbers. Every member of the class was presented with something that would help them in their life's work. The "roasts" were appreciated by all.

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Alumni Reunion and Banquet

The annual alumni reunion and banquet were held on Tuesday evening. A business meeting preceded the gayety of the occasion. Dr. W. W. Brunner was elected president of the association and A. R. Clippinger vice president. Prof. S. H. Derrickson was elected treasurer and Miss Ella Black recording secretary. Rev. E. O. Burtner is the alumna trustee.

After the business session, which was held in the assembly room of the Library building, the alumni proceeded to the Ladies' Hall, where a general good time occurred. Dr. Cyrus Harp, of Providence, Rhode Island, acted as toastmaster. Dean J. E. Lehman, Prof. N. C. Schlichter, Alfred Mills, President A. P. Funkhouser and E. E. Snyder responded to toasts. Mr. Snyder was the spokesman for the '06 class.

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Changes in the Faculty

A number of changes have been made in the faculty. Some of them came as a surprise to the student body. President A. P. Funkhouser was reelected for one year. Prof. J. T. Spangler was elected dean to take the place of Prof. J. E. Lehman. Dr. Benjamin E. Bierman, an ex-president of Lebanon Valley, was made treasurer in order that Treasurer W. C. Arnold may complete his graduate work at Columbia University next year. Prof. Arnold in connection with his duties as treasurer taught sociology. Prof. B. F. Daugherty, who was the head of the Latin department and adviser of the freshmen, was given a leave of absence. Prof. and Mrs. N. C. Schlichter, heads of the departments of French and English respectively, and Miss Edith Baldwin, the art teacher, resigned. The Schlichters have both accepted excellent positions in a Massachusetts College. An effort is being made to retain them, but when The Forum went to press they had not yet consented to remain. The students just before going home circulated a petition to have the faculty committee of the board of trustees prevail upon them to reconsider their resignations. Owing to the late hour at which the an-

nouncement was made only a bare majority of the students got an opportunity to sign the petition.

In case the Schlichters refuse to remain, there will be four vacancies in the faculty to be filled by the faculty committee. The vacancies are in the departments of French, English, Latin and Art.



Commencement Oration

Dr. A. E. Dunning, of Boston, editor of "The Congregationalist," was the commencement orator. In introducing him to the audience, President Funkhouser spoke in complimentary terms of the aid that the Congregationalist church has been and still is throughout the New England and other states to the extension of education. President Funkhouser also said that through the tri-church union, the people of the United Brethren and of the Congregationalist churches, will become more closely allied to each other. Dr. Dunning is the head of church polity of the tri-church alliance.

In opening his speech, Dr. Dunning took a few moments to suggest what the United Brethren and the Congregationalist churches would share between them should the union become a reality. Dr. Dunning's theme was "Surviving Ideals of Puritan Life." He took the home life of Jonathan and Mrs. Edwards as an example to illustrate his chief line of thought. "Jonathan Edwards," said he, "is the only American who is sure for a permanent place among great thinkers." Furthermore, he said that Edwards was the greatest philosopher of the eighteenth century, but his philosophy has been supplanted. Dr. Dunning held up Edwards not for the great things that he did, but for doing the ordinary things of life so as to make of him an ideal type of manhood. His address embraced four main thoughts. They were the ideal christian home life, the ideal spiritual being, the ideal or independent man, and the family heritage. For the ideal christian home life, he referred to that of the Edwards as being typical of the Puritans. The ideal spiritual being is the true christian man and the ideal man is he who is an independent man. The family heritage is not merely posterity, but the character of that progeny. During the summation of his ideas, he declared that a man who has not one of those ideas developed into reality has a meagre life.

College Notes

President Funkhouser entertained the senior class at the Ladies' Hall on Friday evening, June 8. The President is a genial host.

Dr. Faust, of the United Brethren Union Biblical Seminary, at Dayton, spent several days at the college a week before commencement.

Copies of the Junior annual were on sale during commencement. The book is substantially made and is very neat and attractive. It is a breezy number, reflecting the bizarre characteristics of student life at Lebanon Valley. Nevertheless, it does not omit the sober side of student life. The copies are going rapidly, yet there are quite a number on hand.

The spring athletic election was held in the first week of June. The managers elected are A. W. Herrman, base ball manager; M. O. Billow, assistant; S. R. Oldham, basket ball manager; and R. J. Geyer, assistant.

The seniors, although they are now alumni, were defeated in base ball by the sophomores by the score 6 to 0. Hambright pitched a fine game for the seniors, who were unable to connect with Oldham's delivery. Hambright struck out fourteen men in seven innings.

On Sunday evening of commencement week, an open air meeting was held by the Y. M. and the Y. W. C. A's. The meeting was largely attended. As usual, the seniors, who are most religiously inclined, occupied the greater part of the time in giving their experiences with either the one or the other organization. Dr. Zuck, the college pastor, complimented the students in general for their faithful attendance at church services. Profs. John and Daugherty also spoke.

The art exhibit was held in the art room from two to five on Monday afternoon. It was one of the most pleasing exhibits ever held here. The china was the largest and finest part of the year's work. The work of the preparatory students was very interesting, as was also the work in water colors of the older pupils.

Alfred Mills, '04, banquetted his class mates, who were here for commencement, at his home on East Main street, on Tuesday afternoon. John I. Shaud acted as toastmaster. The toasts were, "Passing of class of 1904," by Nelle C. Reed; "Reminiscences," by Alfred Mills; "Something not learned in College," by Mary Anna Light; "Class Phrophecy fulfilled and unfulfilled," by William Riedel.

Base Ball

On commencement day an interesting game of base ball was played between the 'Varsity and a team representing the alumni. The game resulted in a victory for the alumni by the score of 3 to 2. The 'Varsity were unable to hit Shenk when hits meant runs. The score:

ALUMNI	R	H	O	A	E	'VARSITY	R	H	O	A	E
Light c	1	2	12	2	0	Pauxtis 1b	1	1	7	3	0
Albright 1b	2	1	9	1	0	Oldham 2b	0	0	4	2	0
Hambright cf	0	1	0	0	0	McAndrews ss	1	1	3	3	0
Shenk p	0	0	1	5	0	Geyer cf	0	1	0	0	0
Gohn ss	0	0	0	4	0	Ludwig lf	0	0	0	0	0
Mills 3b	0	0	2	0	0	Stehman rf	0	2	0	0	0
Arndt 2b	0	0	2	3	0	Albert 3b	0	1	0	0	0
Fry lf	0	0	1	0	0	Waughtel c	0	0	13	0	0
Plummer rf	0	0	0	0	0	Reese p	0	0	0	0	0
Batdorf cf	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	3	5	27	15	0	Totals	2	6	27	8	0
Alumni			2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0-3	
'Varsity			0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0-2	

On Saturday, June 2, the 'Varsity easily defeated Felton A. C., of Steelton, by the score 11 to 2. Carnes pitched a good game and had the visitors well in hand at all times. Pauxtis fielded and batted in his usual clever style. The score by innings:

Lebanon Valley	0	0	0	6	0	0	2	3	x-11
Felton A C	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0-2

x x

Alumni Notes

D. J. Cowling, '02 is a regular professor in the Yale summer school for 1906.

John H. Maysilles, '95, was granted the degree of M. E. at Purdue University this year.

P. M. Spangler, '06 expects to attend Crozer Theological Seminary, at Chester, next year.

D. D. Brandt, '04, is in Oakland, Cal., training for Evangelistic work.

Edna Engle, '04, received her A. M. from Columbia University this June.

Walter Clippinger, '99, of Dayton, is taking work at the Chicago University summer school.

Walter R. Kohr, '04, professor of sciences at St. Charles Military Academy, St. Charles, Mo., is now working in the Department of Biology and Chemistry at Chicago University.

Ray G. Light, '06, will enter business at Avon.

J. B. Hambright, '06 has been elected principal of the New Providence High School New Jersey.

E. E. Snyder, '06, has been elected to fill the chair of Latin and German of Westerleigh Collegiate Institute, New Brighton, Staten Island.

Miss Ida Martin, '06, will teach German and English in the Vine-land High School, New Jersey.

Andrew Bender '06, has been elected Professor of Sciences in the New Plainfield High School, New Jersey.

Prof. N. C. Schlichter '97, has been elected to the head of the Department of English, and also dean of the faculty, of the International School, Springfield, Mass. Mrs. Schlichter will be instructor in English.

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